Hull's Speech—
An Editorial
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★ 1 Star Edition

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SALERNO FIGHT RAGES, CROTONE FALLS; SOVIETS CRASH INTO BRYANSK SUBURBS

UE Officers Describe Banner Year in Report to Convention

By George Morris

Summarizing a banner year of progress for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the report of officers to the union's ninth convention yesterday outlined a program to put labor forward as a force for victory and post-war policy.

The convention of nearly 800 delegates from war plants employing 575,000 workers, is in session at Hotel New Yorker, following a grand Sunday night opening with a Madison Square Garden meeting.

The 30-page report, submitted by President Albert Fitzgerald, Secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak and Organization Director James Matles, is more than a study of the union's specific problems. It is a well-studied presentation of labor's views on all aspects of war policy, economy and international relations.

HIGH POINTS OF REPORT

Highlights among the recommendations:

1—A call for "concrete steps" to carry into life the oft made decisions of CIO unions for International Labor unity including the British, Soviet and U. S. unions.

2—Declares that "the opening of a western front on the continent of Europe would bring victory in 1943 with a minimum of casualties."

3—Recommends to the convention that a stand be taken on a fourth term for President Roosevelt. (A resolution favoring a fourth term will be presented.)

4—Sees American war production reaching a peak by the end of the year and calls for maintenance of that peak to supply the front as the "great battles begin to take place."

5—Sharply denounces the policy of John L. Lewis as "defeatist" and called for full backing to a stabilization program in conformity with the prime needs of victory.

6—Hails President Philip Murray of the CIO for his "outstanding leadership" on a political policy that put the goal of victory above all other considerations.

7—Sees the possibility for resumption of CIO-AFL unity negotiations and urges increased efforts for local and regional united action.

The report on the union's progress illustrated with diagrams and charts, revealed that the union sent 80,000 members into the armed services last year, for a total of 110,000. As against a total of 152,000 who have left the UE shops through the year, 298,146 new members were enrolled.

970 PLANTS UNDER PACTS

Of the 970 plants under contract, those covering 83 per cent of the 575,000 workers covered, are closed or union shop or maintenance of membership contracts.

The industry supplies the government with a fifth of all war equipment manufactured out of metal. With some 300 joint management-labor councils functioning in UE shops, the union has been a very important factor in the extraordinary rise of production since Pearl Harbor.

As an indicator of the important role women have in the industry the report carries the photos of 34 of the union's women organizers. Already 32 per cent of the union's membership women are expected to contribute more than 40 per cent by the end of the year, the report said.

Indicating further the UE's popularity the report reveals that in past year's NLRB election covering 155,000 workers, plants employing 143,000 of them, were won by the UE.

Equally impressive is a section of the report showing that strict adherence to the no-strike pledge

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A Carolina 'Rape' Story

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MADISON, S. C., Sept. 13.—A real story of "assault on a white woman" was brought into the open here recently when Chief Deputy Bernard Young trailed the culprit and found him to be a white man who had disguised himself as a Negro in preparation for the assault.

The story is told in a recent issue of **The Messenger**, a small paper of Madison.

The assailant, who later confessed, was Ollie Llewellyn, a tenant on a farm near town, who blackened his face and put on glasses before he stopped Miss Hessie Mabe, a mill worker, on a lonely road and threatened her with a gun. The girl broke loose and ran and the man disappeared.

After her complaint, a Negro was arrested but released when the girl could not identify him. It was later, when deputy sheriff Young was put to work on the case, that the sordid story was unfolded. Young found a pair of soot-spotted dark glasses, fitting the description given by the girl, near a roadside. He studied the nearby countryside and in a certain tobacco barn found places where soot from the flues had been pulled out by human hands. There were footprints which tallied with others he had measured at the scene of the attempted attack.

This caused the deputy sheriff to suspect that the man whom he was trailing was white. He followed tracks which led him to Llewellyn's home and a confession followed.

Repeal Connally Act, Amter Letter Appeals

New York Communists yesterday demanded repeal of the Smith-Connally Act on the ground that it "in fact has encouraged strikes" and called upon the new Congress to find "a solution to the tangled manpower problem."

The demand was voiced in a letter by Israel Amter, Communist State Chairman, to the New York State Congressinal delegation, and was timed to be received when Congress opens today.

Warning the representatives that their actions and votes can do much either to shorten or protract the war, Mr. Amter submitted a nine-point program "to strengthen the home front and thus help to carry out the supreme task of the day—the opening of the western front."

Israel Amter

Mr. Amter urged a solution to the manpower problem; defeat of any sales tax proposals; the roll-back of prices and the use of agricultural subsidies; passage of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, H. R. 7, now before the Senate; passage of the Gavagan Anti-Lynching Law; repeal of the Smith - Connally Act; passage of the Wagner-Dingell Bill to widen the social security law; passage of legislation against anti-Semitism; and the designation of New York City as a rent control area.

The text of Mr. Amter's letter follows:

"Dear Sir:

"Congress reconvenes tomorrow at one of the most crucial moments in the history of our nation. Your actions and votes can do much either to shorten the war, with the consequent saving of lives, or to protract it.

"With this thought in mind, the State Committee of the Commu-

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57,000 Less Begin New School Term

By Harry Raymond

New York City schools opened yesterday with an estimated 887,090 children marching back to classrooms.

Registration for the fall term was the smallest in 22 years, a 57,000 drop from a year ago. The registration was 234,000 below that of the peak year of 1935.

As the students answered the morning bell, an investigation of the Board of Education was started in the Hotel Pennsylvania by the National Education Association.

The investigating committee met all day in Conference Room 8 of the midtown hotel, but did little more than talk to newspapermen.

PROBE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Donald Du Shane, member of the committee, indicated his group would probe Mayor LaGuardia's alleged control and influence in

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U. S. Planes Hit Foe at Hong Kong

(By United Press)

The Chinese Central News Agency said Monday that China-based American planes attacked Japanese installations at Hong Kong Monday afternoon, causing heavy damage to the Japanese targets.

The dispatch was broadcast by the Chungking radio and was heard by U. S. government monitors.

Bowles Tells of Partial Price Roll-Back

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The 78th Congress, which recessed two months ago after a knock-down drag-out fight on subsidies to slash the cost of living will be confronted with a new administration roll-back program when it returns to Washington tomorrok.

The new program is outlined by OPA General Manager Chester Bowles is expected to cut the cost of living by 2.3 per cent it will cost $100,000,000, and should take no longer than four to eight weeks to put into full effect.

It is a modest program which goes but part way towards rolling back the cost of living to the levels of Sept. 15, 1942, as demanded by organized labor.

The program leans only lightly on subsidies to processors, the method which was bitterly attacked by the wrecking crew in Congress.

And it will make only a minimum use of government purchas and re-sale of farm crops. This method was advocated by OPA but was blocked by War Food Administrator Marvin G. Jones who delayed the entire program for several weeks. Transportation subsidies and government purchases to maintain support prices to farmers will be the principal cost item in the program which will be financed out of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

BATTLE NOT OVER

Approval by Congress will not be necessary but the new compromise program will clearly not end the battle with the high price crowd in Congress.

Bowles indicated that OPA expects to lean increasingly on production bonus payments or subsidies to farmers which will help

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Red Army Now 82 Miles From Kiev

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UP). — The Red Army today smashed into the outskirts of Bryansk, main hinge for the German central and southern fronts, and pushed to within 82 miles of Kiev, capital of the rich Ukraine, Moscow announced tonight.

Smashing forward more than nine miles in 24 hours, Soviet forces took two big railroad stations—Bryansk No. 1 and Bryansk No. 2—in the suburbs of the city of almost 85,000 which since Oct. 13, 1941, has formed one of the Nazis' strongest bastions on the Eastern front.

Bryansk No. 1 is the main rail station for the city itself, located in the outskirts No. 2 is a secondary junction a few miles south of the center of Bryansk.

The swift Soviet push, which registered general gains of six to nine miles, resulted in the liberation of more than 30 towns ringing Bryansk on the north, south and east. On the east, said a communique broadcast by the Moscow Radio, Soviet forces pushed to the town of Bryansk itself by reaching the eastern bank of the Desna River.

Among the towns taken on the Bryansk front were Ivot, 30 miles north of Bryansk; Tsementny—meaning "cement factory"—14 miles north; the rail stations of Bolshoyepolpino and Byelobereshkaya, six and nine miles east, respectively and Snyezhetskaya, six miles east.

75 MILES FROM BORDER

The smash into Bryansk put the Red Army 75 miles from the border of White Russia and put within Soviet grasp the junction for railroads radiating to Gomel, Kiev and Smolensk.

British military experts expected that with the Soviet forces closing in from three sides, the fall of Bryansk was only a matter of a day or two and perhaps even hours as the Germans reeled under powerful Soviet blows along the entire

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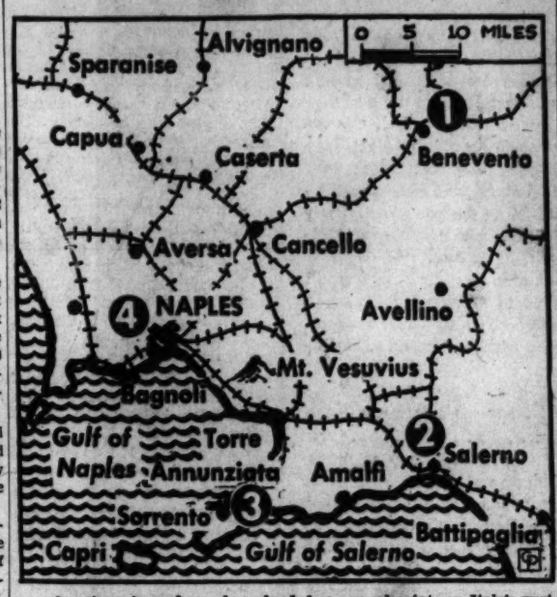
Yanks Pound Ahead in Italy



American Army forces have landed at several points on Italy's west coast, capturing Salerno (2), and are widening their wedge on the Sorrento Peninsula (3). Meanwhile, American planes are bombing Nazi-held communications (1) northeast of the city of Naples, toward which American troops under Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark are moving (4).

Yugoslavs Appeal To Italian Troops

BERNE, Sept. 13 (ICN).—A call to Italian troops in Yugoslavia to surrender their stores and armaments to the Peoples Liberation Army and to come over themselves and join its forces was made on Sept. 10 in a broadcast over the station "Free Yugoslavia."

"Under the pressure of your people the Badoglio government has accepted unconditional surrender," the broadcast said.

"One of the conditions of the armistice provides for the immediate cessation of hostilities against Allied troops. **Since for more than two years the Peoples Liberation Army and guerrilla detachments of Yugoslavia have been fighting together with Allied troops against the German invaders, these armistice terms relate to us as well.**

Exclusive

"The chief commander of the Allied troops in the Near East has ordered the Italian troops in the Balkans to cease their armed struggle against the guerrillas and to offer armed resistance to the German attempts to disarm Italian units, capture their armaments, food, munitions, gasoline and water supplies. Failure to obey this order will be regarded as a violation of the armistice terms, with corresponding consequences.

"In the event any officers among you will try to violate this order, destroy them as agents of Hitlerite fascism.

"Italian officers and soldiers! We call upon you to surrender your armaments and stores to the units of the Peoples Liberation Army and guerrilla detachments or to join our men in resisting the Ger-

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Churchill Gets 2 Autumn Leaves

LONDON, Sept. 13 (ALN).—The toolroom workers of a Midlands aircraft factory this week sent two autumn leaves addressed to Prime Minister Churchill as a 'token of promises made."

Their message said: "Our growing might has reached maturity. Fascism is crumbling. Emulate the Red Army and give our lads the bst chance by attacking in the west now."

Speaking June 30th at the Guildhall in London on receiving the freedom of the city, Churchill said: "I cannot go further today than to say this—very probably there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere before the leaves of autumn fall."

Hundreds of telegrams demanding the opening of a second front have been sent to the Prime Minister and military leaders from trade unions, workshops, workshops, shipyards and offices.

Allies Push Into Italy as Port Is Taken

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 13 (UP). — Allied troops were locked in a crucial mattle on the Italian beaches around Salerno today with the Germans hurling masses of tanks and infantry against so - far unyielding bridgehead while to the south British troops had captured Crotone on the instep of the boot and 10 airfields.

(The BBC repeated its report of Sunday that Bari, big Italian Adriatic port 60 miles above Brindisi, had been captured and said Altamura, inland from Bari, also had fallen. German broadcasts said the Nazis did not plan to defend either town but did not acknowledge their fall.)

An Allied communique reported the fighting around Salerno was "very heavy" with the Germans "resisting desperately our determined thrusts to break through their positions," and front dispatches told of one Nazi counter-attack after another. Casualties admittedly were heavy.

BIG BATTLE RAING

Major fighting raged well into last night to the accompaniment of an ear-splitting barrage from artillery on both sides but American troops bearing the brunt of the action were reported holding firmly to all their forward positions at Salerno, on high ground inland and on the beaches to either side.

A major prize in the struggle was the oft-bombed road junction of Battipaglia, 12 miles below Salerno and five miles inland, which had changed hands several times and at last reports, it was uncertain, which side held it.

On the foot of Italy the British Eighth Army advanced 30 miles to reach Brotone, finding that erstwhile Axis loading point for Sicily in fair condition despite repeated Allied bombings.

From the Eighth Army front as well as from the area above Taranto and Brindisi the Germans were pulling out at a rapid pace, using air transports to evacuate key personnel.

CONTROL AIR STRIPS

A small knot of Nazi rear-guards was encountered north of Taranto but was quickly routed. With the heel south of the Taranto-Brindisi line cleared of all Nazi troops, the Allies now controlled all the intricate airfield system centered at Grottaglie and Lecce, a total of 10 landing strips.

It was to cover the retirement of their southern forces that the Germans appeared to be fighting so desperately around Salerno, but Allied commanders were not discounting the possibility that the Nazis were building up for a major effort to hurl the Allied forces back into the sea.

Every hour gained, however, worked to Allied advantage as a great column of supply and reinforcement traffic swelled the bridgehead under an almost impenetrable canopy of Allied aircraft.

Other Allied planes swept inland in wave after wave to paralyze German reinforcement traffiv into Naples and Salerno while the Germans hit back with minor sneak raids and nightly forays.

A far greater problem were the enemy's 88-millimeter and mortar batteries enconced in the hills.

BULLETIN

Salamaua Taken

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, South Pacific, Tuesday, Sept. 14 (UP).—Allied forces occupied Salamaua, major Japanese base in New Guinea, Sunday, a communique announced today.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Tuesday, Sept. 14 (UP).—Announcement of the fall of the town of Salamaua is expected hourly, an Allied spokesman said today as drenched and muddy Australian troops closed in from west and south in a move to trap remnants of the fleeing Japanese garrison on the peninsula

The Aussies, who in a daredevil maneuver swam the rain-flooded Francisco River Saturday to capture the airdrome one mile to the southwest, now are driving towards the isthmus frm the south, while other forces which have been holding psitions at Kila are pressing in from the west, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Allied ground troops in New Guinea, disclsed at a press conference.

[Salamaua's fall would prace Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces at the cross-roads leading both to northwestern New Guinea and the southwestern tip of New Britain across narrow Vitiaz Strait, ai-

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Apple Pickers Say: 'Best Vacation Ever Spent' and 'C'mon Up, New York'

By Art Shields

This is the second of a series of articles by Art Shields on the battle to save the crops of New York. He got his material by working as a fruit picker in the Hudson River Valley.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MARLBORO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—It doesn't take long to get to the apple and tomato picking front where your two hands are needed to save the precious fruit.

With a card from the Farm Placement office of the U. S. Employment Service (44 East 23 St.) in my pocket I boarded the Hudson River Day Line boat at West 41 St. at 9 in the morning.

A dozen other volunteers for the "battle of the crops" were on deck. Vacationists, housewives and retired men and women, they had heard the Government's call for help in the crops that are perishing so near to New York City.

We landed at Newburgh before one o'clock with our first coat of tan and 30 minutes later we had reached the fruit front by bus.

LOSING 5,000 BUSHELS

"Everyone was talking apples and tomatoes as we waited at Marlboro for cars to take us to the volunteers' center three miles away.

"I'll lose 5,000 bushels of McIntosh apples if more folks don't come to New York," said a tall, gray farmer of old Dutch stock, who came to the bus station.

"And I lose 500 bushels of tomatoes. I lose them already," said a young Italian-American grower.

"Well I guess it's up to New York to save its apple pie and catsup, and do it pretty quick," said one of the girls in our group, a war industry worker from Brooklyn, on vacation.

And with that we piled into cars that arrived and sped to our home.

TONY CANZONERI'S PLACE

What a place! A great white, four-story hotel on a spacious, green lawn stood before us at the car stopped.

"That's Canzoneri's Hotel," said the driver. "Tony Canzoneri's. Tony is one of our boys. He used to pick apples himself. He built this hotel with his earnings as lightweight champion. There is the gym, where fighters used to train. There's the pool where you'll swim."

We didn't meet Tony, however. The ex-champ and his battlers are gone. The Government has taken the place for the duration. The only leather pushers we saw during our stay were two Cooper Union students who were sparring for exercise in the dining room that night after picking apples all day.

We were quickly mustered into the land army that afternoon by Miss Ruth Keeler, the young, blond manager of the project, and Mr. Paul Boughton and Dr. Charles Churchill, her aides.

Our work would start next day, said Miss Keeler. Board and room, she said, was ten dollars a week. But we needn't worry, we ought to make double that or better.

By the time Nat, a young volun-

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Peace Rallies in Balkan Capitals

(By United Press)

The Moscow radio reported Monday that peace demonstrations broke out in the Rumanian and Hungarian capitals following the news of Italy's surrender.

Quoting dispatches in the Swedish **Nya Dagligt Allehanda**, the Soviet broadcast, recorded in New York CBS, said anti-German demonstrations occurred in Bucharest, lasting several hours. A similar peace demonstration took place in Budapest.

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Read the DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

The Fight for the 'Ankle' of Italy

By a Veteran Commander

THE heaviest and practically only fighting in Italy centers around the "ankle," i. e. around the area south of Naples. It is taking place along the shore of the Gulf of Salerno. The shore is in Allied hands, except for a small strip in the northern sector where Germans are concentrating for a counter-attack. Salerno and Battipaglia are in Allied hands (the latter having changed hands several times). Between the Allies around Salerno and the Germans in Naples lies Mt. Vesuvias which General Clark might decide to skirt from the north instead of push through the bottleneck of Torre Annunziata toward Naples.

On the War Fronts

It is reported that whatever German troops there are south of the line Naples-Foggia are speeding northwestward through the central junction of Potenza. They seemingly have escaped the British trap further south and their appearance on the right flank of Clark's beachhead might cause a delay in the Allied advance on Naples.

In Italy's "foot" all organized German resistance seems to have collapsed and Montgomery's problem boils down to getting places quick without much worry about resistance. The British and Canadians are in Catanzaro, reportedly-in Crotone, and have occupied the ports of Taranto and Brindisi, as well as (unofficially)—Bari. It is entirely possible that Montgomery will be able to reach Foggia in time to coordinate his attack on that center with Clark's attack of Naples. If this happens the Allied front instead of facing northeast would then face northwest, along the axis of Italy, all set for a long and troublesome advance to the German northern defense line.

All this will probably consume a lot of time, with small volume-fighting involved. It is most probable that the same German divisions which were in Sicily and which escaped are now involved in the fighting south of the line Naples-Foggia.

* * *

THERE is a lot of loose and irresponsible talk about the Germans pulling out "20 . . . 30 . . . 40 . . .50 . . even 80 divisions from Russia." All this is, of course so much piffle. An analysis of the fighting on the Eastern Front does not bear out any statements that the German resistance is appreciably weakening. The Red Army continues to dig in prongs and pincers into a very hard defense. Often we see that places have been stormed several days after Soviet troops had already by-passed them. This means that the Germans are sticking it out in those places under conditions of semi or complete encirclement.

A case in point is the great citadel of Bryansk. The Red Army is on three sides of it—north, east and south, even southwest, but the Germans hold and a regular storming attack will seemingly be necessary to capture it. The same can be said of any one of the chain of bastions protecting the Chernigov-Lozovaya line. And what about Novorossisk and the Tama Peninsula? Do you think the Germans would be hanging on there is they had really decided to retreat on the Eastern Front?

All this nonsense about a "voluntary retreat" is designed to dress up the Italian campaign as a real Second Front which it is not, by any stretch of the imagination.

* * *

ALLIED troops under General MacArthur have captured the airfield at Salamaua and are still advancing on Lae. The operation against Salamaua started around July 1. The landing near Lae is fairly recent.

Another Allied air attack is reported by the Japanese against Kurile Islands. No confirmation from our side, so far.

Chilean Communist Head Hails Allied Women in War

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 13. — Woman's collaboration toward victory of the United Nations was the theme of a speech by Carlos Contreras Labarca, national senator and secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, at a recent meeting held at the University of Chile.

Referring to the women of North America, Senator Contreras stated: **"Mrs. Roosevelt is doing great work with her speeches, her press activity at the head of innumerable women's organizations. The wife of President Roosevelt represents in an outstanding form the enormous progress attained by the North American woman in national life, particularly today when the gigantic force of the people assures victory."**

Mentioning his recent visit to Cuba, he said, "There, I was favorably impressed by the extraordinary interest of the Cuban people and women for the Chilean people and women and the democratic movement in Chile."

ON ALLIED WOMEN

Analyzing the English women's movement, he added, "Mrs. Churchill shares with her husband the immense historic responsibility of interpreting the deepest sentiments of the British masses, understanding that the certainty of victory is closely connected with the firmest alliance of the English people with that other great anti-Hitler power, the Soviet Union."

Of the women of China, he said, "Belonging to the country's highest aristocracy, educated in North America, the wife of the Generalissimo is a person who has justly universal renown, for she is the embodiment of the indomitable spirit of millions of men and women ready to die rather than give up their country.

Of the Soviet woman, he said: "She is contributing to the carrying out and is carrying out herself Marshal Stalin's order to expel the enemy across the frontiers of the Soviet Union."

His opinion of the women's movement in Chile was that "it is undeniable that it is daily advancing, but it is still seeking stable and powerful organizational forms."

Later, he said that after the war had been won through the enormous patriotic sacrifices of all peoples, men and women would share in the noble task of creating a world of social justice, culture, peace and liberty.

Concluding, he stated, "I sincerely thank the distinguished women and institutions for having invited me to speak at this meeting, giving me a magnificent opportunity to point out the all-important role which woman is performing in the historic struggle of the peoples in defense of civilization, culture and human dignity."

Nazis Fearful of Soviet Partisans

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (ICN).—Nazi soldiers taken prisoner are not backward about expressing their fear of the Soviet guerrillas.

Says Corporal Edmund S.: **"We always hear a lot about partisan activity. Only a few days ago, we heard about 30 soldiers being killed near one of the stations at Luga-Pskov."**

Says another prisoner, Karl Wolf: "I heard about partisans who blew up a railway bed near Station O. For the last six weeks, our soldiers got no letters because the partisans cut railway communications with the rear."

Says another, named Fear: "When some German soldiers in autos went into a village to get potatoes and cattle, they ran into some guerrillas armed with anti-tank guns. The guerrillas killed several German soldiers and wounded many, and when the rest of the Germans ran away, the guerrillas burned their machines. In another village, guerrillas made a surprise attack and killed two German officers and a couple of dozen soldiers."

Czech Soldiers Join Yugoslav Partisan Army

BERNE, Sept. 13 (ICN).—Four thousand Yugslowvs in Liubljana, responding to an appeal by the Liberation Front, joined the procession to the graves of hostages murdered by the Axis occupation authorities, radio reports reaching here indicate.

Over the graves of the murdered patriots the people sang guerrilla songs and vowed to fight on to vengeance and victory.

British soldiers, New Zealanders and Frenchmen—all former war prisoners in German prison camps—are fighting today in the ranks of the Peoples Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

These soldiers were in the main liberated from the prison camps by the Yugoslav guerrillas whose ranks they later joined.

Also in the Peoples Liberation Army are many Czechs and Slovaks, some of whom had been living in Yugoslavia when the war began, and others had been forcibly mobilized into the German army and simply went over to the guerrillas when they were dispatched to the Bosnian mountains on punitive anti-guerrillas campaigns.

MULTI-NATIONAL ARMY

In addition, there are Bulgarians, Poles and Hungarians fighting alongside the partisans, many of them having escaped from Hitler's army after being forcibly mobilized. Finally, there were quite a number of German anti-fascists, who had joined the partisans recently.

The men of the Czechoslovak shock battalion sent two telegrams signed by their commander, one addressed to President Edouard Benes and the other to the Czechoslovak division in the Soviet Union.

The telegram to the President of the Czechoslovak Republic reads:

CZECH GUERRILLAS GREET BENES

"We send you from Slavonia our militant greetings and are confident that our joint struggle together with our Allies, the USSR, England and America, is a struggle for the freedom and independence of our country—the Czechoslovak Republic. Death to fascism. Freedom to the people!"

The telegram to the Czechoslovak Division in the USSR reads:

"Inspired by your courage and bravery and also by the heroism of the invincible Red Army and our other Allies, we send you our fervent greeting and assure you that we will do everything for the sake of victory over fascism and for the freedom and independence of our country."

On the day of its formation the Hungarian battalion sent the following telegram to the chief of headquarters of Croatia and the Commander-in-Chief of the Peoples Liberation Army:

"We salute you on the day of the formation of our battalion. We assure you that we will spare no efforts in the struggle against fascism and to win freedom and democracy."

The greetings sent by the men of the German unit reads:

"On the day of the formation of our companies we send our fighting greetings to the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Peoples Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and to the Chief of Headquarters of Croatia. We assure you that we will fight until the last drop of our blood against fascism and to wash off the stain which Hitler, the greatest criminal of the German people, placed on us. Death to fascism! Freedom for our people!" This telegram was signed by Company Commander Rudolph von Poros.

Mrs. Roosevelt in New Zealand

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is shown here with her Maori guide at Rotorua in Auckland, New Zealand, which she visited during her tour of U.S. hospitals in the South Pacific for the American Red Cross.

A Soviet Worker Goes Back Home

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (ICN).—One of the iron workers of liberated Makeyevka, Ivan Korobov, recalls with pride the town where he was born and the work that he did there for half a hundred years—until the Germans came.

"Half a century of my life," he said, in talking with a correspondent of **Izvestia**, "has been associated with Makeyevka, where for more than 45 years I worked in the blast furnace departments. Beginning as an unskilled worker, I became a foreman and chief foreman. There I raised my sons. The Soviet people rated my work in Makeyevka highly.

"It was with a bitter feeling that I left my home and native town, and my plant where all of my life had been passed in the blast furnace department to which I devoted all of my strength, experience and knowledge.

"In leaving their native region the people of the Donbas knew that the happy day would come when the Donbas would be restored to the Motherland. This faith in the triumph of our just cause gave us the strength to work with greater energy and with the maximum strain of effort in the eastern plants to smelt the metal for crushing the enemy, to forge the weapons for our victory.

"The Red Flag of the Soviet Union again waves over Makeyevka. We will restore it to its last stone. We will nurse it back to health and make it even more beautiful and more powerful than ever. For inexhaustible is the strength of the Soviet people; inexhaustible is their creative spirit."

Must Punish Fascist Criminals--De Gaulle

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

General Charles De Gaulle, co-chairman of the French National Committee of Liberation, demanded punishment for the fascist criminals and guarantees for a democratic future in a broadcast beamed yesterday from Algiers to the people of France.

He called attention to the fact that the common masses throughout the world are "carefully watching what is being done in their behalf." The people, he reiterated, **"have the right to see that their struggles, their labors and their sufferings lead to the punishment of those individuals who tried to destroy them; and to a state of things which will enable them to maintain a better world."** after the war.

De Gaulle warned against possible future "deals" with fascists and their sympathizers, alluding here to a phrase of Bismarck that **"those who dine with the devil must have a long spoon."**

Mme. Litvinov at Soviet Poster Exhibit Today

Mme. Ivy Litvinov, wife of the Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and former Russian ambassador to the United States, will be guest of honor at a reception and private showing of new Russian war posters at 5 o'clock, today at the American British Art Center, 44 West 56th St.

The showing precedes a public exhibition of the best and newest war posters brought back from Russia by Lt. J. D. Stamm, U.S.N.R., aide to Joseph E. Davies on his second mission to Moscow.

Apply Atlantic Charter To Ethiopia--Robeson

Now is the time to see that the Atlantic Charter is applied to Ethiopia and the other parts of Africa which were formerly Italian colonies, Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, Inc., said yesterday in a statement to the press.

The armistice agreement signed with the Badoglio government of Italy, he said, "contained a clause binding Italy to comply with political, economic and financial conditions to be imposed at the Allies' discretion."

The terms of unconditional surrender thus give the United Nations authority, he said, to dictate what is to be the future of the former African colonies, Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

This will have a tremendous bearing on the status of the African people in the post-war world, he pointed out.

KNOW ABOUT THE CHARTER

"In determining their action," Mr. Robeson went on to say, "the United Nations have the principles of the Atlantic Charter as their guide. Americans, British, French and Belgians have beamed their radio broadcasts and sent their motion picture trucks to the remotest villages in Africa with the message of what the United Nations are fighting for.

"Africans from every section of the vast continent contributed their sweat and blood to the victory of the Allied Forces in North Africa, which paved the way to Sicily and Italy. The Africans look to the Atlantic Charter as their hope for the future.

"In the interest of the future peace and security of the world it is imperative that Americans, as well as all other peoples, see that the Africans are not disappointed in their hope. It is the primary objective of the Council on African Affairs to aid in this fulfillment."

Skill of Red Army Highlights Attack

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—There is extensive comment in the Soviet press on the successful offensive of the Red Army and on the battle now raging for the Ukraine.

"The Soviet Union started September with brilliant victories," writes Pravda.

"The capture of Taganrog, Yelna, Glukhov, Rylsk, Sumy and other cities are new landmarks enroute to the final defeat and expulsion of the Hitler army from Soviet soil. Soviet military skill has proved superior to that of the Germans. The Soviet officers have proved more skillful than the officers of the German army. The Red Army man is incomparably superior to the German soldier both in military ability and in morale.

"The experience of the war shows that only a decisive offensive or a counterblow concluding with encirclement or relentless pursuit has lead to the captivity or destruction of the enemy. During the summer offensive the Red Army has shown examples of Stalinist tactics of maneuvering. **Maneuver is the core of modern warfare, one of the most important conditions for success.**

"The glorious victories of the Red Army encourage the working people of the Soviet Union to multiply their strength. The Soviet people are dedicating all their strength to bring about the complete rout of the Hitler gangs so that no one will ever attempt to encroach upon our land stained with the sacred blood of the finest sons of the Soviet people.

VICTORY DRAWS NEARER

"Every day of the heroic war brings nearer the hour of grim reckoning, of settlement of accounts with the Germans for the incalculable suffering and tears of Soviet women and children."

Izvestia describes the Red Army's summer offensive as a great liberation campaign.

"The sun of liberty," says an editorial, "is rising for the Ukrainian people."

"A violent battle is in progress in the Donbas. Heavy fighting is taking place in the steppes of the Ukraine. In an irresistible onslaught the Soviet troops are crushing the German defenses and are breaking through."

Under the title of "The Battle of the Ukraine," **Red Star** says that it is hard to overestimate the importance of the beginning of the mass expulsion of the German fascist invaders from the Ukraine.

"It is known how the Germans value their positions in the Ukraine, and it is indisputable that Hitler regarded the exploitation of this rich region as one of his paramount and indispenable requisites in the struggle for world domination. **This means that the Red Army in now fulfilling its great liberation mission in the Ukraine is hitting one of the most important and sensitive places in the Hitler war machine.**

"SMASH NAZI NIGHTMARE!"

"The battle for the Ukraine has now entered a new stage. In the brief period of the offensive in the Ukraine proper the Soviet troops have achieved a major success. The sun of victory is reflected in the steel of Soviet bayonets and gun muzzles, the armor of Soviet tanks and in the wings of Soviet planes. A long and glorious road has been passed, but the battle is only beginning.

"The black nightmare of German slavery is still hovering over Poltava, Mariupol, Kiev, Odessa, Lvov and many other cities and villages of the Ukraine. The enemy is not yet smashed; he is convulsively clinging to every strip of Soviet soil, counterattacking with all the forces at his disposal.

"The duty of every Red Army man," concludes **Red Star**, "is to ruthlessly crush every attempt at resistance. The experience of battles has shown that the Red Army has everything necessary for a decisive development of the success of the offensive and to carry out the great and noble task of clearing the Ukrainian soil of the German fascist scum."

Set New Record For Red Cross

Members of Local 10, International Ladies Garment Workers Union in New York City, have established a new Red Cross record for cutting cotton for army pads, it was announced yesterday by Major General Robert C. Davis, Executive Director of the New York Chapter, American Red Cross.

Install Patriarch in Moscow Ceremony

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—Three thousand people here saw the official installation this morning of the new Patriarch of the Orthodo Russian Church, Metropolitan Sergius.

This office—except for a brief period after 1917—has been unoccupied since the death of Patriarch Adrian 250 years ago.

The colorful ceremony began with a procession at 10 o'clock up the center of the cathedral, led by the white-bearded Patriarch Sergius dressed in a flowing black robe. Behind him walked Metropolitan Nicholas of Kiev and Metropolitan Alexis of Leningrad, with many other church dignitries, all dressed in rich ancient vestments.

As the choir of men and women chanted, the new Patriarch approached the altar steps, exchanged his white mitre for another bearing a gold cross, symbol of the patriarchate, and received also a white scepter inlaid with gold.

Many foreign residents and visiting officials attended. Thousands of candles were burning. Outside, huge crowds were unable to get in to see the ceremonies.

The designation of Metropolitan Sergius as Patriarch Sergius, making him the primate of the Russian Orthodox Church, followed a recent conference in the Kremlin between the three Metropolitans—Sergius himself, Alexis of Leningrad and Nicholas of Kiev—and Premier Joseph Stalin and Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

At this conference the Metropolitans told the Soviet leaders of their plan to hold a Church convocation and to elect a Patriarch. The three Church leaders were assured that the Government viewed their project with sympathy and would place no obstacle in their way.

British Union Parley Calls for World Labor Conference

(Special Cable to Allied Labor News)

SOUTHPORT, Eng., Sept. 13.—A call for a "world conference, representative of the organized workers of all countries, to promote the widest possible unity in aim and action of the international trade union movement" was made by the 75th annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress, meeting here last week.

The convention, one of the liveliest on record, was attended by 800 delegates representing a TUC membership, at the end of 1942, of 6,240,411—an increase of 591,767 over the past year. Membership has since risen substantially and is now estimated to have exceeded the 1920 record of 6,500,000. In seconding the international labor unity resolution, which was put forward in the name of the TUC general council, Bryn Roberts, secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, declared that "it will be welcomed by millions of trade unionists everywhere."

While public attention centered on the debates on international labor unity and the need for "an immediate second front in Europe," —made particularly sharp by the clash between Sir Walter Citrine, TUC general secretary, and Isidore Nagler, AFL fraternal delegate, on the one hand, and fraternal delegate Nikolai Shvernik, secretary of the All - Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions, on the other—decisions of vital importance to the basic structure of the British trade union movement were made by the convention.

In a unanimous vote, which in effect means that in the future the industrial form of organization will be favored over the craft, delegates called for "a reexamination of trade union structure in order to achieve desirable amalgamation and so avoid uneconomic overlapping and competition." Similar resolutions were rejected by the 1941 and 1942 TUC conventions.

WITHDRAW 'BLACK CIRCULAR'

By a majority of 3,258,000 to 2,451,000, the convention voted to accept affiliation to the TUC of the Chemical Workers Union. For the past seven years the powerful Transport and General Workers Union and General and Municipal Workers Union, which also organize chemical workers, had been successful in barring the affiliation of this union. In the face of resolutions put forward by the Society of Painters, National Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, and backed by the large miners, engineers and railwaymen's unions, the general council agreed to withdraw its Circular 16—known as the "Black Circular" -- which barred Communists from holding office in local trade councils. The 1942 TUC convention voted by a majority of 413,000 to retain the Black Circular.

These and a number of other votes—notably those on India and Vansittartism—represented not only a sharp defeat for the general council but also a fundamental shifting of power within the TUC away from the big general unions, which take in workers in upwards of 200 different industries, toward the engineers, miners and railwaymen's unions, which today more than ever are organizing along industrial lines. In the past, the majority of the 223 UC affiliated unions tended to throw in their lot with the Transport and General Workers and General and Municipal Workers, which have card votes respectively of 800,000 and 720,000. Today they are increasingly looking toward the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Miners Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Railwaymen—with card votes respectively of 650,000, 600,000 and 390,000.

SHVERNIK PROPOSAL

The debate on international labor unity centered around the proposal made by Shvernik, in his speech to the convention, for the extension of the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee "to include the trade unions of North and South America and of all countries fighting with the United Nations against Hitler Germany." Such over-all extension, Shvernik said, would not only assist and strengthen the war effort of the United Nations, but would also "render more active assistance to the people of the enslaved countries in their struggle against the fascist terror."

Replying to the Soviet delegate, Citrine stated that "for practical reasons" extension of the Anglo-Soviet committe was not possible. "By extending the committee we should be establishing a new international," he said. "That may be a necessary and desirable end. but this is not the way to do it. The proper way is to hammer out basic questions of principle, because we shall find there diametrical differences. We have found that in the case of America." Stressing that the TUC wanted to continue with the Anglo-Soviet committee and to "draw into its ambit the trade unions of America," Citrine said that the general council was "exploring the possibilities of convening a world conference, since by that means they could build a durable organization."

In his speech to the convention, AFL fraternal delegate Isidore Nagler, a vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, pointed out that the AFL had refused to agree to changing the TUC-AFL committee because it "did not want to perpetuate the division still unfortunately existing in the American trade union movement."

NAGLER'S ROLE

Dealing with the question of the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee, Nagler said: "We cannot believe that any organic link with the Soviet trade unions is desirable, because frankness requires recognition of the fact that the Soviet trade unions are not free trade unions but are organizations of the state. Links with the Soviet trade unions would not help the war effort, but would increase ideological differences and conflicts and would carry this division into the ranks of labor in our country. Nevertheless the AFL is for wholehearted cooperation with Soviet Russia in pursuing the war to victory."

In the session following Nagler's speech, Citrine caused a sensation by announcing that Nikolai Shvernik, on behalf of the Soviet delegation, had strongly objected to the allegation of the AFL delegate that "the Soviet trade unions are not free unions" and had asked for permission to make a statement in reply. On being informed of this, Citrine added, Nagler said that he would insist on making a further statement. It was decided that neither statement should be made to the convention.

WORLD LABOR PARLEY

The convention's call for a world labor conference, contained in an emergency resolution proposed by the general council, declared:

"On behalf of the organized millions of working people whom the TUC represents, we make our claim to a place in the settlement of the terms and conditions of peace and a share in the formulation of national policy to insure economic security, social justice and higher standards of living for all. To this end Congress requests the general council to give immediate attention to the possibility of convening a world congress with representatives of the organized workers of all countries, as soon as war conditions permit, with the object of considering the most pressing problems both of policy and organization which affect the interests of working people, and thereby to promote the widest possible unity in aim and action of the international trade union movement."

The sentiments of the delegates on international labor unity were further expressed by an editorial appearing in this week's issue of the **Railway Review**, official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen. Sharply criticizing the "narrow approach" of the TUC general council to the question of international labor unity, and particularly to the labor movement of the United States, the editorial states:

"The British trade unions are organized in a single federation which includes both craft and industrial unions. This federation therefore cannot consistently take the side of the craft unions of the AFL against the industrial unions of the CIO. What we can and should do is to accord these two sections and also the Railroad Brotherhoods equality of treatment. Had this been done in the first place, the AFL might have changed its attitude and fallen into line with other willing sections of the Anglo-American committee—as it has done in responding to the invitation of the American government to join with other sections of American labor on the basis of equal representation for the promotion of the war effort. Washington has studiously avoided taking sides. The results have justified this quality. The TUC should set its mind to the task of amending its one-sided relationship with what is only one-half the American labor movement."

(Continued Tomorrow)

She Serves Too

Sgt. Winky, recruiting sergeant for the War Dog Fund, is shown with her owner, Mrs. E. Kirchener Wisner, and her litter of six at the Wisner home here. The proud mother will be absent from duty until such time as the pups can shift for themselves.

Bar 50 Negro Children from Jim Crow School

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—More than 50 of the 80-odd Negro children who applied for admittance to the "white" school here this morning were told to go back to the jim-crow Brook School across the road or else go home. Following the advice of their parents and of Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the children went home.

Thirty-three Negro pupils were admitted to the "white" or main school, thus indicating a partial victory for the Negro parents and their progressive white friends. A group of Negro and white residents of Hillburn last week formed a committee to fight the school segregation.

J. Edgar Davidson, superintendent of the Ramapo Ajax affiliate of the American Brake Shoe Co. and president of the local school board, has bitterly opposed allowing Negroes to attend the new and modern "white" school. His latest maneuver in the fight was to declare that State Highway No. 17, which separates the "Negro" school from the "white" school, is the boundary line of two school districts.

SCHOOL BOARD

Davidson's highway ruling, a tactic to which he was forced by the pressure of the Negro parents and their white friends, resulted in placing at least 33 Negro children on the "right" side of the road, where the "white" school is located. That was why 33 Negro children were admitted when classes were resumed yesterday morning.

Mr. Marshall, with a number of the parents and other opponents of jim-crowism, will appear this evening before the Hillburn school board and President Davidson to demand an end to the school segregation. If this demand is ignored and the 50 Negro children continue to meet the racial barrier set up by Davidson and his board, Mr. Marshall and the NAACP will appeal to the Commissioner of Education in Albany.

The next step will be the courts, Mr. Marshall said yesterday, recalling that the Hillburn school board had already been warned by the state education body that segregating pupils on the basis of race or nationality was a violation of the law. The Hillburn school officials had taken cognizance of the warning, Mr. Marshall said, by inventing, hastily, the two school districts with State Highway 17 as the dividing line.

Health Council Organized by ALP in City

Something new has been added to the American Labor Party.

That something new is a Health Council headed by Dr. Alfred Asgis. Greeting the formation of the Council Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Eugene P. Connolly, chairman and secretary of the New York County Committee, hailed it as "a long-looked for and significant development of new forces allied to the American Labor Party and to organized labor itself."

The major purpose of the Council as expressed by Dr. Asgis are "to provide an organized medium for the expression and protection of the common social and economic needs of professionals within the framework of the labor movement in our democratic society, and the utilization of the skills of professional men and women in the interest of the trade union movement."

N.Y. Congressmen Get State CIO Plea

In telegrams to each of New York State's 47 Congressmen, Louis Hollander, president, and Harold Garno, secretary-treasurer of the State's CIO, urged full support for the 11-point program for national legislative action, which the New York labor body has adopted.

Progressive voters in New York expect their representatives in Congress to combat the reactionary forces, said the wire.

"Labor has time and time again vigorously restated its 'no-strike' pledge during the war emergency," said the two CIO leaders. "Labor will keep that pledge. It does not intend however to relinquish the social security rights of the last ten years to the tide of vicious reaction which characterized the deliberations of the 78th Congress.

"This war time Congress convenes during a period of American history when the people are looking for vigorous action on the vital social issues now confronting the country."

11-POINT PROGRAM

The 11-point State CIO program follows:

1. Advocating the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act which is inciting strikes rather than preventing them.
2. Support of the Wagner-Murray Bill as an all-over American plan of social security on a pay-as-you-go basis.
3. Demanding effective price control and the roll-back of prices to Sept. 15, 1942 levels and sufficient appropriations to carry on the work of the Office of Price Administration.
4. Passage of the Poll-Tax Repeal bill now pending in Congress as a measure of national unity.
5. Opposition to any federal sales tax program; support of greater tax levels on war profits; and raising tax exemptions for low income families to maintain a decent standard of living.
6. Advocating a broad national program of consumer protection including meat and bread grading and labeling of food products.
7. Opposition to labor conscription as a measure of proposed universal war-time service as advocated by the Austin-Wadsworth bill and similar legislation.
8. Demanding adequate voting representation by organized labor on all federal war industry policy-making agencies.
9. Launching a comprehensive program against racial and religious discrimination in government, labor and industry.
10. Endorsing the preparation of a comprehensive federal post-war construction program, particularly low cost housing, as a bridge between the war and peace economy.
11. Recommending a federal program of rehabilitation, vocational guidance, hospitalization and medical care for veterans, including adequate severance pay and unemployment insurance provisions for service men and women.

Noted Citizens Back Parley on Foreign Born

One hundred and fifty prominent Americans have joined in sponsoring the Tenth Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which is to be held at the Hotel Commodore, in New York City, on Oct. 30th and 31st, it was announced yesterday. Among them are Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Louis Bromfield, Thomas Mann, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, and Edward G. Robinson.

Additional information concerning the conference, which is being held to rally foreign-born Americans for all-out support of President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies, can be obtained by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 2 W. 43rd St., New York 18, N. Y.

Sponsors of the National Conference include: Dr. Edith Abbott, University of Chicago; Louis Adamic, president of the United Americans of South-Slavic Origin; Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis; Dr. A. A. Brill, Honorary Chairman, American Psychoanalytic Association; Louis Bromfield; Dr. Walter B. Cannon; Rt. Rev. John Montgomery Cooper; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union; Dr. Walter Danrosch.

Also: Dr. Frederick May Eliot, president, American Unitarian Association; Waldo Frank; Dr. Christian Gauss, Dean, Princeton University; Oscar Hammerstein, second; Fannie Hurst; Judge Anna M. Kross; Bishop Francis J. McConnell; Thomas Mann; Hon. Frieda S. Miller; Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell; Edward G. Robinson; Reid Robinson, president, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America; Dr. Bela Schick; Vilhjalmur Stefanson; Donald Ogden Steward; Dr. Helen C. White, president, American Association of University Women; William Allen White; Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

Navy Officer Drowns in Leap or Fall from Ship

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 13 (UP).—The Navy said today that a man who jumped or fell from a steamer early Friday has been identified as Lt. Thomas S. Young, USNR. The boat was en route to Norfolk from Washington.

Young was presumed to have drowned but his body has not been recovered. The address of his wife was given as Erie St., Ardsley-on-Hudson N. Y.

Milwaukee Hails Michoels And Feffer

(Special to The Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—Prominent people representing the city government, CIO and AFL, the armed forces, various national groups, educational, professional, and religious circles, joined in Milwaukee's warm reception to Lt. Col. Itzik Feffer and Professor Solomon Michoels, who, accompanied by Consul General Eugene Kisselev of the USSR, addressed a mass meeting in their honor attended by 2,500 people in the Milwaukee Auditorium last Thursday night.

Consul-General Kisselev in his speech indicated that the United Nations have now won the initiative on all fronts, and called for America and Britain to deliver a decisive blow now, which with the Soviet offensive can bring victory this year. Lt. Col. Feffer spoke of the quicker victory which would come from a full scale offensive on the European continent.

Prof. Michoels, speaking in Yiddish as did Lt. Col. Feffer, moved the audience, which was more than half Jewish, with his powerful indictment of the Nazi bestialities against the Soviet people, particularly the Jewish masses.

So broad was the interest in this meeting among Milwaukee Jews, and so influential its sponsors, that the local Social Democratic forces did no dare to breathe a word in public against the meeting.

The official welcome of the city was extended by Mayor Bohn, who in his address of welcome greeted the news of the Italian surrender but warned of the difficult job ahead and the need for continued, unflagging war activities. Governor Goodland sent his greetings. Warm tribute was paid to the Soviet war effort by Col. A. A. Schardt of the U. S. Army, and Capt. Dallas Dupre of the U. S. Navy, who urged the need for America, Britain, the Soviet Union and China, not only to wage war together against the common enemy, but "to remain at peace with each other" to guarantee the peace of the world when victory is won.

The spirit of unity against fascism in the meeting was heightened by the appearance on the speaking program of Meyer Adelman, secretary of the Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council, CIO, and Jac Friedrichs, general organizer of the AFL Federated Trades Council.

Dr. Frank Baker, president of Milwaukee State Teachers College, presided at the meeting.

Here's Something for Cigaret Smokers to Know

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UP).—When a cigaret retailer refuses to give you matches with your next purchase, cite for him Office of Price Administration Amendment No. 2 of maximum price regulation No. 365. It rules that retailers who during March, 1942, gave away book matches to purchasers of tobacco products must continue to give away matches when sales of these products now are made.

Gannett-Cornell Deal Seen as Political Move

By Mac Gordon

The scandal involving Frank E. Gannett's use of Cornell University endowment funds to buy up a Binghamton, N. Y., newspaper may involve Governor Dewey and the state administration. The Agricultural College at the University is financed by state funds.

Gannett is chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the University. The chairman of the Board of Trustees is Howard E. Babcock, leading member of the "farm lobby" crowd in Washington, close associate of Gannett and Governor Dewey's chief adviser on agricultural problems.

It was Babcock who attempted to justify the deal whereby the University took title of the property of the **Binghamton Press** and turned it over to Gannett under a secret 20 year lease.

The story of the deal was revealed by the **New York Post**, which was one of the unsuccessful bidders for the **Press** when it was offered for sale. University funds to the tune of $400,000 were lent to Gannett to complete the deal.

DEWEY-GANNETT

The transaction has considerable implications, and indicates the political link between the Governor and Gannett, reactionary publisher who recently tried to suppress John Roy Carlson's book, "Under Cover," because the book exposes the fascist connections of Gannett's Committee to Uphold the Constitution.

Binghamton is the largest city in the so-called southern tier, a highly important political area in the state because it is largely rural and has a disproportionate representation in state legislative halls and political counsels. The Press is widely circulated in the area and is, consequently, politically powerful. By adding it to his chain of 21 newspapers, mostly in upstate New York, Gannett was aiming to spread his influence in State Republican circles.

Gannett is also the organizer of the "farm lobby" in Washington, and one of its chief theorists.

He is perhaps the most tireless foe of the nation's war economy program, particularly as regards the price and farm production aspects. Lately, Governor Dewey has been reported as attempting to win his favor because he wants his support at the 1944 presidential convention. Previously, Gannett, himself a perennial and not so coy candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, has been sore at Dewey because the latter had taken his support away in the 1940 race.

BABCOCK APPOINTED

Soon after becoming governor, Dewey appointed Babcock, former head of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, one of the "big four" of the Washington "farm lobby," as head of his advisory committee on agricultural matters. Dewey recently issued a report prepared by Babcock, in which he advocated a number of things that follow the Hoover food policy. Babcock writes a column for Gannett's American Agriculturist, one of the most reactionary sheets in America.

The Agricultural College at Cornell University, with which both Gannett and Babcock are connected, is the center of state agricultural politics. The dean of the College, Dr. William I. Myers, who was recently appointed by the Board of Trustees, has been stumping the state on behalf of Babcock's and Hoover's food proposals, and attacking the administration plans.

Under this set-up, it is clear that the action of the Cornell Board of Trustees in helping Gannett buy the politically important **Binghamton Press** was not simply a "business deal."

The use of University funds for this patently political purpose, particularly when the state supplies part of the funds, bears some closer investigation.

Allies Trap Foe on Salamaua

(Continued from Page 1)

ready under constant aerial attack.

The enemy now has a choice of retreating onto the peninsula for a last stand or trying to escape along the coast toward Lae where other Allied forces are converging from east and west.

The Salamaua campaign, one of the bitterest of the South Pacific began over a year-an-one-half ago when a handful of Australian commandos were flown into the old gold mining town of Wau. They pinned the advancing Japanese along the coastal strip and foothills of the Owen Stanley Mountain range, blocking their passage to the south coast.

For many months, the Aussies bluffed, out-maneuvered, and outfought the numerically superior foe, turning back repeated attempts to penetrate inland. The Aussies, with a sprinkling of New Guinea riflemen, had little food, ammunition, shelter, or air support, and although they sometimes went a week without new supplies, constantly harassed the enemy's outposts. Early in June, 1942, they staged a raid into Salamaua, itself, killing a number of the garrison and obtaining valuable information.

By last June 30, when American forces landed at Nassau Bay, 17 miles southeast of Salamaua, the Australians had driven 21 airline miles to Mubo, the mountain gateway to the peninsula, and a few days later joined with the Yanks to start tightening the noose around the Japanese garrison aided by a ceaseless bombardment by the Fifth U. S. Army Air Force.

It was expected that the Allies would strike heavily from both sides at Lae, 18 airmiles to the north, after the fall of Salamaua.

Author of 'Sabotage' Talks Here Tomorrow

New developments on the anti-Semitic front and techniques on fighting anti-Semitism will be discussed by Albert E. Kahn, co-author of "Sabotage," a leading best seller, at a special meeting tomorrow, Sept. 15 at 8 P.M. at the Hotel Edison, 228 W. 47th St., New York City.

Called jointly by **New Currents**, Jewish monthly, and the Jewish-American section of the IWO; the meeting will be addressed also by Rubin Saltzman, National Secretary of the Jewish-American section who will speak on the progress of Jewish unity and how it can be further advanced.

Members of the executive committees of all Jewish-American lodges of the IWO are invited to attend.

Nurses Get Combat Training

U. S. Army flying nurses in the South Pacific are shown being taught how to load casualties for flight to base hospitals. The cargo plane shown moves wounded men from New Guinea to Australia. Wounded patients are shown in the foreground. The freight carriers can be transformed into flying ambulances in eight minutes. In eight minutes more they can be loaded with a full complement of patients, attendant nurses and sergeant.

Bumper Potato Crop Seen in New England

BOSTON, Sept. 13 (UP).—A bumper potato crop of 74,261,000 bushels was forecast for New England today by the New England crop reporting service.

This will compare with 51,448,000 bushels harvested last year and 51,882,000 bushels the 10-year average.

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

Overflow B'klyn Rally Cheers Michoels Jewish Unity Appeal

Two thousand Brooklynites jammed the Parkway Theatre at St. John's Place and Eastern Parkway on Sunday to hear the great Soviet representative, Prof. Solomon Michoels deliver a ringing appeal for the unity of all Jewish people. Hundreds who were turned away from the packed hall stood outside and listened to the speeches through a loud-speaker.

Col. Itzik Feffer sent a telegram expressing regret at not being able to be present as at that hour he was addressing a meeting at Hotel Edison, New York City, called by the Committee of Ukrainian Jews of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief.

Prof. Michoels was greeted with a storm of applause. He spoke of the importance of unity among Jews and stressed that when a house is on fire, the whole family must put away their differences of opinion, must get together to put the fire out. He ended his speech with the words of "death to fascism."

The meeting was sponsored by the Brooklyn Jewish County Council, American Jewish Congress, Hebrew Educational Society, Brith Abraham Hadassah and other religious and social groups. Ruth Waters of the American Jewish Congress in Brooklyn made a stirring appeal to aid the Leningrad Hospital. Sadie Doroshkin, secretary of the Brownsville District, International Workers Order donated $500 as a gift from her organization. Numerous other contributions, large and small were received for the Leningrad Hospital.

Leaders of Brith Abraham Hadassah, American Jewish Congress and other Jewish organizations addressed the throng. The CIO was represented by Rae Glauber and Arthur Osman. Hyman Schenker appeared for the AFL. Milton J. Goell, attorney, presided.

Nazi Sub Hero Taken Captive by U.S. Plane

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UP).—The German U-boat commander who was decorated by his government for sinking the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal has been taken prisoner, the Navy announced today.

Bonds Buy Battleships
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Italian Mayors Cagey, Won't Talk

WITH BRITISH 8th ARMY IN SOUTHERN ITALY, Sept. 12 (Delayed) (UP).—You will find nothing cagier than the Mayors and civic officials of Italian towns freed by the Eighth Army who have been working in close touch with fascism during and before the war.

We talked with one Mayor a day or so ago. He was shrewd and had all the answers ready or to put it more accurately, he answered, with great skill, nothing at all.

Things move so fast here that the Allied Military Government (AMG) had not had time to consider what to do with this particular Mayor. Various local citizens said he and the fascist government in Rome were closer than a couple of toes in a shoe.

An AMG officer called upon the Mayor at his handsome home on a hillside in the town of "X."

Wearing grey trousers and a candy-stripped summer jacket, a costume popular in these parts, he came out on the porch and began verbally to shadow box with us with great good will.

The police chief had said the Mayor spoke good English. The Mayor said he spoke only Italian and a little French. Two of us could speak French and the Mayor's knowledge of that language promptly dwindled to practically nothing.

We had heard that he had been Mayor for 14 years.

"Not exactly 14," said the Mayor.

"Well, how long?"

"Well, some time."

Conversation got around to Mussolini who, as one of my colleagues pointed out, had betrayed Italy to a more or less apparent extent.

"What do you think of Mussolini?" one of the visitors asked.

The Mayor stroked his chin and a man standing beside him said that "perhaps it was men around him who influenced him badly."

"Yes, yes, perhaps it was that," said the Mayor. "But perhaps not. It is hard to say."

Fire Wrecks Philadelphia Station

Philadelphia's Broad Street station after fire swept through it. One hundred persons were injured, while platforms, cars and train sheds were turned into charred wreckage.

UE Had Banner Year, Convention Hears

(Continued from Page 1)

and to the War Labor Board machinery, has not deterred the union from winning the best possible standards for the members. Decisions of the WLB last year granted 155,000 UE members increases totaling $27,000,000 annually, with approval of increases of $14,000,000 still pending. The union brought 97 dispute cases before the WLB, during the year. Of those 84 were decided favorably for the UE against 13 unfavorably.

WAR MAIN THEME

Those increases do not include individual or group wage adjustments. Nor do they cover the great gains due to union protection under various incentive plant and bonuses for day workers.

Putting the question: "What made these gains possible?" the report replies:

"The answer lies in the fact that the UE does not place the selfish interests of any one group above the interests of the nation. The UE at all times was able to show that its demands for some improvement, that its demands for safeguards, guarantees and protection for its members in the shops and in the armed forces, constituted an absolute and minimum requirement for the war effort."

Ninety-nine plants employing 310,000 UE members fly Navy "E" Maritime "M" and Army-Navy star pennants, bearing testimony to the union's contribution in efficiency of war production.

"Let us not be lulled into an easy going frame of mind by the optimistic speculations that arise out of the victories won by the Red Army and the victories of the Allied forces in Africa and Sicily," warns the report.

FOR INT'L LABOR UNITY

The section on international labor unity notes that the CIO had on several occasions declared its readiness to enter into collaboration with the British and Soviet Union, but the AFL's executive council is still blocking the move. Sir Walter Citrine of the British unions is also charged with aiding the AFL leaders in their policy. Warning that without such Allied labor unity, labor will not be an effective force in the peace to come, the report declares agreement with the British metal union for a tri-partite collaboration of the respective metal unions in Britain, U. S. and the Soviet Union. At an "opportune time," says the report, President Fitzgerald and secretary-treasurer Emspak are to visit the Soviet Union, the report adds.

A stand on the fourth term by labor has become an urgency, says the report, because the reactionary forces have raised the issue in an effort to picture the President as "playing politics."

"A more important aspect of the fourth term question revolves around the role of the United States in the ranks of the anti-fascist countries," says the report. "If the forces of reaction can create doubt as to the leadership of President Roosevelt by forcing now the issue of a fourth term, then they weaken the position of our country in the conduct of the war. They weaken the position of President Roosevelt in the councils of the United Nations and thus weaken the unity that now exists among the United Nations."

Many may have doubts on certain administration policies, especially on domestic economy problems, continues the report, "nevertheless, the major issue, the necessity of winning the war, overshadows whatever smaller differences may prevail."

"We must realize," it adds, "that some of the weaknesses that have appeared are present only because of our own weaknesses." As evidence, the report points to labor's laxness on putting pressure on Congress.

Another aspect of the "fourth term" campaign is the effort to picture to the world a "decline" of confidence in the President.

"They will have undermined the President's leadership of the win-the-war forces in our country and they will have paved the way for a negotiated peace," warn the officers.

A section of the report sumarizes the reasons why an immediate land invasion of Europe is urgent and refutes the stories of alleged possibilities of a separate Soviet-German peace. After a glowing tribute to the Red Army, the report concludes:

"By this demonstration of their ability to do a job we should pay heed to the urgings of our Russian ally for the opening of a western front. Certainly as experts (if for no other reason) their opinion should be respected and supported. In supporting their opinion—gained in years of savage fighting against the fascist foe—we support our own government and our own forces."

In a vision of union's post-war outlook, the report stresses that this is a people's war of national liberation.

"We are fighting to establish the kind of a world in which working men and women all over the world will be able to find just and peaceful solutions for the problems common to us all."

"In the coming year," says the report, "our success in the war will be measured by our own consistency in applying the principles of a people's war. Those principles are: to fight to a finish against fascism and all fascist tendencies, to fight in the fullest and friendliest collabroation with ALL our allies, and to promote by every means the complete freedom and independence of all the peoples of the world including those who have never before been free."

57,000 Less Begin New School Term

(Continued from Page 1)

the city school system. He said his committee had interviewed a number of people and were "gathering facts."

Just what facts were gathered were not revealed by Du Shane, who said he was secretary of a Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education.

The committee will meet again today, he said, and the matters of investigation will be turned over to the organization's lawyers in Washington.

Du Shane promised that the committee would return to the city in six weeks to conduct public hearings. The Mayor, he said, might be invited to appear before the body.

Other members of the committee are Dr. Ernest Melby, Chancellor of the University of Montana; Dr. Orville Pratt, past president of the N. E. A. from Spokane, Wash., and Miss Mable Studebaker, of Erie, Pa., president of the Classroom Teachers Association.

The investigators appeared to be confused on the question of exactly what they were investigating. They admitted they were called in on the proble by the Kindergarten 6-B Teachers Association and the High School Teachers Association, both local groups.

Meanwhile, Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, started a little probe of his own. He ordered teachers and principals to check on the migration of school-age boys and girls to jobs. Wade ordered a name by name canvass of all pupils who had left school in the past year to go to work.

These youngsters will be urged to return to the classroom.

Court Backs Tenant in Test Case Against Rent Gouge

By Ann Rivington

A blackmarket realty company was foiled in its attempt to raise rent of an entire building full of tenants yesterday in a Brooklyn Municipal Court.

Tenants told the **Daily Worker** that it was the support they received from the CIO Community Council, CDVO, parents' association and other neighborhood groups that turned the trick. Without doubt, their own militance had a lot to do with it.

Landlord in the case was Hartley Realty Co., of 11 Broadway, and specifically the corporation's secretary and attorney, Jacob Kleegman.

The building was at 1775 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, where rumors of a rent raise sent the tenants into their first huddle before Aug. 1. Tenants, mostly prosperous business men for whom organization was something new, decided to send a committee to visit Mr. Kleegman. This gentleman verified the rumor, and referred tenants to their building superintendent to find out how much more rent each was expected to pay. Planned rent raises, they discovered, were between $5 and $10 a month.

TENANTS PICKET

Their answer to the Hartley Realty Co. was a picket line in front of the building, placards and all.

Harry Mendelsohn, war worker, who was extremely active in the tenant committee, was chosen by the owners for a test case. He got a dispossess on Sept. 3. Just to pour salt in the wound, the owners demanded rent for September, although his lease provided for a month's concession. Their excuse was that he has refused to allow his apartment to be shown to prospective tenants.

Mr. Mendelsohn, and his attorney, Joseph Aranow, supplied by the CIO Community Council in the 2nd Assembly District, pointed out that since the lease had a renewal clause, and the Hartley Realty Co. had given no notice, he wasn't required to show the apartment.

The case came up yesterday morning before Municipal Court Judge Simon in the Municipal Court at 42nd St. and Fourth Ave., Brooklyn. The courtroom was full of tenants.

If Mr. Mendelsohn were evicted all the other tenants would have to pay more rent or get out, his attorney point out. He called Judge Simon's attention to the fact that the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement expects 20,000 evictions on Oct. 1 as a result of the actions of this and other black-market landlords. Calling attention to the tremendous amount of gasoline, rubber and manpower that will be wasted in moving he said "The President ordered us to hold the line. That applies to landlords as well as tenants."

Judge Simon directed judgment in favor of the tenant. Mr. Mendelsohn is staying on for another year at the old rental.

Yugoslavs Appeal to Italians

(Continued from Page 1)

man violators. Thereby you will hasten the defeat of the enemy of our peoples—sanguinery Hitlerite fascism.

"Long live a free and independent Italy! Long live a free and independent Yugoslavia! Long live peace! Long live the alliance of the Italian and Yugoslavian peoples in the struggle against their common enemy—Hitler Germany!"

Repeal Connally Act, Amter Letter Appeals

(Continued from Page 1)

nist Party wishes to place before the members of the New York State delegation a number of proposals which in our judgment will help to strengthen the home front and thus help to carry out the supreme task of the day—the opening of the western front and the crushing of the Axis at its heart, Nazi Germany.

"We submit that the present situation requires:

"(1) **A solution to the tangled manpower problem** We oppose the National Service Act and emphasize that the necessary manpower for our great productive machine can only be obtained by:

"(a) Centralized planning of production through passage of the Kilgore-Pepper Bill (S. 607).

"(b) Strengthening the F.E.P.C. and all other safeguards for Negres in industry, in order that the great reservoir of Negro manpower may be fully tapped.

"(c) Making special provision for women in industry, with particular emphasis on nurseries for pre-school age children, and after-school care for older children.

"(d) Improvement of war-time housing and transportation conditions.

"(2) **Defeat of any sales tax proposals** and the adoption of an equitable tax program by plugging loopholes and imposing higher taxes on corporate profits and the upper income brackets; no repeal of the re-negotiation law.

"(3) **The rollback of prices** and maintaining justice for the farmers by subsidies to agricultural production and an aggressive policy of assistance to the small farmer through credits, loans, machinery pools, etc.

"(4) **Repeal of the Smith-Connally Act** which in fact has encouraged strikes. (A National Labor Relations Board analysis of 13 recent polls taken under the Smith-Connally Act showed majorities in every instance for strike. This is proof positive that the Act, far from deterring strikes, sanctions them.)

"(5) **Passage of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, H.R.7,** now before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee. This bill should be brought to the floor without delay. (The House has already passed this bill. Influence of the New York delegation should be used in the Senate to obtain a speedy vote on the measure and prevent the shameful filibuster of last year.)

"(6) **Passage of the Wagner-Dingell social security law.**

"(7) **Passage of the Gavagan Anti-Lynch Law.**

"(8) **Passage of legislation against anti-Semitism,** which more and more has become a weapon of Hitlerite forces in our country to divide us.

"(9) **Designating New York City as an emergency area for the purpose of rent control.**

"The above by no means exhaust the legislative questions facing you and the country. But they do touch on some of the most vital matters before all patriotic Americans and are therefore deserving of your deepest consideration."

Soviets Crash Into Bryansk Suburb

(Continued from Page 1)

600-mile front from Smolensk to the Sea of Azov.

The drive into Bryansk highlighted a day of fighting in which the Red Army liberated more than 340 inhabited points on five sectors.

Soviet forces driving on Nezhin, rail junction for the last north-south line east of Kiev, captured the town of Kruti, 12 miles to the east, and reached a point there only 82 miles from Kiev itself. They were now within artillery range of the rail line—the Chernigov-Nezhin-Cherkassy road.

FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACKS

The rail station of Britany, 15 miles north-northwest of Kruty, also fell to the Soviet armies advancing despite fierce German counter-attacks spearheaded by groups of 50 to 60 tanks.

The Germans trying to hold the northern Ukraine appeared to be running a losing race against time for, although there has been some rain, it has not been heavy enough to bring "General Mud" to the Nazis aid.

On the Nezhin front, the Soviet buletin said, the Red Army scored gains of more than six to ten miles and freed more than 40 points, among them the district center of Komarovka, 16 miles northeast of Nezhin.

Other Soviet troops driving on Priluki, a rail station 80 miles east of Kiev, advanced six to seven miles and recaptured more than 140 points. One of the most important towns taken in that drive was the rail station of Yuskovtsky, 20 miles southwest of Romny, which cut the Gadyach-Romny railroad.

Capture of Khmelev, 11 miles north of Romny, and Andreyashevka, 16 miles south of Romny, indicated the Soviet drive on that sector was about 30 miles wide.

ROSLAVL FRONT

On the Roslavl front, midway between Bryansk and Smolensk, the Red Army gained almost four miles and freed 40 points.

Still other Soviet armies striking west of Stalino on the extreme southern front advanced three to nine miles and captured 90 towns, the most important of them being the district center of Bolshaya Yanisol, 45 miles west southwest of Stalino.

On the same front the town of Zachatyevka, 30 miles east of the Kuibyshevo rail junction which is 40 miles northwest of Mariupol, was captured.

The Seventh Cross by Anna Seghers

SYNOPSIS: The concentration camp of Westhofen has been shaken by the escape of seven prisoners. The other inmates watch breathlessly for signs of the recapture of the seven men, hope stirring again within them as the hours fly by and the search continues.

In the prison yard seven trees have been altered to resemble seven crosses—awaiting the recapture of the escaped seven, among whom is George Heisler.

Beyond the prison walls, in the farming and working communities of the area, the news of the escape of the seven men spreads rapidly. Workers whisper the news to one another in the locker rooms and hopeful excitement grows.

III

No matter how long he had pondered his escape, alone and with Wallau, no matter how many minute details he had weighed, or how much he had thought of the mighty course a new existence would take, during the first minutes of his flight he was only an animal escaping into the life-bringing wilderness, while blood and fur still clung to the trap. Since the discovery of the escape the wailing of the sirens had penetrated the country for miles, calling to life the little villages enveloped in the thick autumn fog. This fog smothered everything, even the powerful searchlights which at other times penetrated the darkest night. Now, toward six in the morning, they were drowned in a soupy fog to which they were hardly able to impart a tinge of yellow.

George crouched deeper, though the soil beneath him gave. He might be sucked under before he dared leave this place. The dry brambles bristled in fingers that had become bloodless, slippery and ice-cold. It seemed to him that he was rapidly sinking deeper; he felt that he should already have been swallowed up. Though he had fled to escape sure death—no doubt that within the next few days they would have destroyed him and the other six—death in the swamp appeared to him utterly simple and without terror, as if it were another death than the one from which he had fled, a death in the wilderness, completely free, not death at the hand of man.

Six feet above him along the willowed embankment the guards and their dogs were running, crazed by the howling of the sirens and the thick, wet fog. George's hair stood on end; his skin crept. Near by, he heard someone cursing and recognized Mannsfeld's voice. So the blow with the spade with which Wallau had hit him in the head a while ago no longer hurt him! George let go of the brambles. He slid still deeper. But now his feet felt the projection which at this point could support a man. He had known of this when he had still had the strength to calculate everything in advance with Wallau.

Suddenly something new began. It was only moments later that he realized that nothing had begun, but something had ceased: the sirens. That was the new thing: the quietness, in which one could hear the sharply differentiated whistles and commands from the direction of the camp and from the outer barrack. The guards above him ran behind their dogs to the end of the willowed embankment. Other dogs ran from the outer barrack toward it. There was a slight report, another followed, a splashing sound, and the dogs' hard bark mingled with another thin bark that was quite powerless against the former. That could not have been a dog, or a human voice either. Quite likely that the man they were now dragging away no longer had the semblance of a human being. "Albert, I'm sure," though George. There is a degree of reality that feels like a dream, though one has never been so far from dreaming. "Got him all right," thought George, as one thinks in a dream, "got him all right." It could not actually be that now there were only six of them.

The fog was still thick enough to cut with a knife. Two little lights flashed up, way beyond the highway — immediately behind the rush grass, one would have thought. These individual sharp points peentrated the fog with greater ease than the flat-beamed searchlights. By and by the lights went on in the peasants' houses, the villages woke up. Soon the circle of little lights was closed. "Such things can't be," thought George, "I'm dreaming it all." Now he had an overpowering desire to let his knees sag. Why involve himself any further in this hunt? A little knee-crooking, a gurgling sound, and all is over. . . . First of all, calm down, Wallau used to say. Quite likely Wallau was squatting under some willow-bush near by. Whenever Wallau said to a fellow: "First of all, calm down" he immediately became calm.

George grabbed at the brambles and crawled slowly to one side. He was now perhaps still twenty feet from the last bush. Suddenly he was shaken by an attack of abject fright which had nothing in common with any dream. He simply clung to the outer rim of the ditch, his belly flat against the ground. And as suddenly as it had come, it was gone.

He crawled as far as the bush. For the second time the siren started its howling. It must surely penetrate far beyond the right bank of the Rhine. George pressed his face into the soil. **Quiet, quiet,** said Wallau over his shoulder. George gasped once and turned his head. The lights had all gone out. The fog had become thin and transparent, a veritable tissue of gold. The lights of three motorcycles rushed along the highway like rockets. The howling of the siren seemed to swell. Again George pressed his face into the soil because above him he could hear them running back along the embankment. He barely squinted out of the corners of his eyes. There was nothing any longer for the searchlights to grasp, for the graying of the dawn made them feeble. If only the fog would not lift entirely!

All at once three of them came climbing down the outer decline not more than ten yards away. Again George recognized Mannsfeld's voice. He recognized Ibst by his cursing, not by his voice; it was quite thin with rage—a veritable old woman's screetch. The third voice, appallingly close—"They are liable to step on my head," thought George—was that of Meissner, who used to come to the barrack at night summoning individual men. Two nights ago had been the last time that George himself had been called out. Even now there was a sharp impact upon the air after each one of Meissner's words. George thought he could feel the soft breeze they made. "You down there—straight ahead—come on—get going!"

A second attack of fright, a fist crushing his heart. Not to be human now, to be able to take root, a willow bush among willow bushes, to grow bark and branches instead of arms! Meissner stepped down onto the turf and began to roar like a bull. Suddenly he stopped. "Now he sees me," thought George. All at once he became entirely calm, no longer any trace of fear. "This is the end! Farewell all!"

Meissner climbed farther down to join the others. They were now waiting on the turf, between the embankment and the road. For a moment George was saved by the fact that he was much nearer than they could expect. If he had made a dash for it, they would surely have grabbed him now on the turf. Strange indeed that, wildly and unconsciously, he had stuck unwaveringly to his original plan. Plans evolved in sleepless nights — what power they retained in the hour when all planning comes to nought, when the thought occurs that another has planned for us. **And even that other one is myself.**

Again the siren subsided. George crawled sideways. One of his feet slipped. A marsh snipe gave such a violent start that fright made George loose his hold upon the shrubs. The snipe darted into the rush grass with a harsh rustling sound. George listened. They must all be listening now. **Why does one have to be a human being, and if so, why of all beings must it be I, George?** All the rushes had sprung back again; nobody came. After all, nothing had happened except that a bird had darted about in the swamp. All the same, George felt utterly unable to move. His knees were raw, his arms disjointed. Suddenly in the shrubbery he say Wallau's pale little face with its pointed nose. . . . All at once the shrubbery was alive with Wallau faces.

That passed. Again he became almost calm. Coolly he thought: "Wallau and Fuellgrabe and myself, we'll get away. We three are the best of them. Beutler they've got. Belloni may get away too. Aldinger is too old. Pelzer is too soft." He turned on his back and saw that it was already day. The fog had lifted. Golden-cool autumn light covered the land that might have been called peaceful. About twenty yards away George saw the two large flat stones with whitened edges. Before the war the embankment had been the driveway to a distant farm, long since deserted or burned down. It was then probably that the stones had been dragged up from the Rhine. Between them there was still some firm soil, long since overgrown with rushes. A kind of defile had been created through which one might crawl on one's belly.

The few yards to the first gray white-bordered stone were the worst, almost without cover. George clamped his teeth onto the shrubs, releasing first one hand, then the other. The twigs snapping back into place swished softly. A bird darted up, perhaps it was the same one. If only he were not so cold!

(Continued Tomorrow)

Apple Pickers Say 'Best Vacation Yet'

(Continued from Page 1)

teer, and I had been assigned to a room in the gym, furnished with linen (you bring your own blankets) the pickers were already coming in.

Gayest of all were the Cooper Union students, who had been recruited by Dr. Churchill, a professor of economics and sociology in the school.

Their laughter peeled out from under the showers and they kidded each other and boasted about their records as they rubbed their bodies down.

One lad had picked some 54 bushels at 12 cents a bushel, an extraordinary record for a novice.

"No wonder," said another, "you didn't have crabapples like me."

No one else was picking crab apples, however. Farmers seem to be letting most of the crabs rot—they can't get labor. Too bad for jelly lovers.

WE EAT

Folks jumped out of lounging chairs on the lawn as Joe, a Navy sailor on leave, rang the big dinner bell at 6:30.

Gladys, an Italian-American girl, who sat at our table, was already bringing in the soup as we sat down.

Everyone takes turn as waiter in the government's land army.

Nat, Ruth, a New York office worker; Rose, a Queens war industry worker; Gladys, Connie and I, who sat together, enjoyed the courses that followed. Tongue, potatoes, salad, puddings and big pitchers of milk all hit the right spot.

Newcomers to the orchards rubbed sore muscles as they sat in the big drawing room after supper, but veterans of several days work were dancing to the music of a juke box on the barrom floor adjoining.

The bar was dry, but they had a swell time. Catholics, Protestants, Jews were dancing together.

CONVOY BATTLE STORIES

And in the drawing Joe was telling us about the convoy battles he took part in on the way to Archangel and saying how much he admired the heroic Russian people.

A U. S. Farm Loan man was saying this was the best vacation he'd ever had in his life.

A Wall Street Journal printer declared that more "Big Six" men were coming as soon as he came back with the news of the good time he had a-saving the crops.

An anti-fascist German refugee, who was a councilman in Berlin, before Hitler came in, was telling me how good he felt to do something for America.

A young City College engineering school graduate who makes naval equipment on Long Island, said the outdoor exercise and the fun he was having would show in his work this winter.

SWAPPING STORIES

A dozen other volunteers were swapping stories of ladders that almost fell from the trees and telling how many thousands of bushels of fruit the country was losing on the farms where they worked.

"My farmer said he would harvest nearly enough apples to feed New York for one day," said one volunteer.

"That's fine," said another.

"No, not so fine," said the first. "There's another half day's supply of apples for the big city, which may never get there. The farmer says it will fall off the trees and rot if he can't get more help."

Swiss Troops at Alpine Passes

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UP).—Swiss mountain troops manned the Alpine passes from southern France to the Austrian Tyrol today.

The Swiss Radio announced belatedly that frontier troops were sped to key fortresses at the St. Maurice, St. Gotthard and Argans passes as an emergency measure, immediately after the Italian armistice declaration last Thursday.

"All the Alpine passes and their approaches have been manned," the Swiss announced.

There was no word of a general mobilization, but the emergency order sent highly-trained mountain troops into key positions from which to cope with a possible Nazi attempt to seize the important Alpine supply routes.

Put your PENNIES into the SCRAP!

Union Lookout

Henry Cohen of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, Local 65, tells a story that everyone who ever worked in a union organizing campaign will appreciate. A bomb squadron was assigned to a leaflet-dropping mission over Berlin. All but Lieut. Gibbons returned in four hours. Fourteen hours later, his face begrimed and haggard, the missing pilot returned. "Where've you been?" his buddies shouted. "What kept you so long? All we were supposed to do was to drop a few leaflets over Berlin."

"Drop 'em?" answered the Lieut. "I thought we were supposed to put them under every door."

That Lieut. must have been an ex-member of Local 65, one of the liveliest group of leaflet distributors in the country.

Two women officers of American Newspaper Guild, CIO, locals have arrived in Calcutta, India, to serve as Red Cross workers with the American armed forces. They are Miss Beatrice Offineer, formerly secretary of the Akron, O., Guild, and Miss Mary Geraldine Adams, treasurer of the Youngstown, O., Guild. . . . Four members of State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, from New York are also in overseas service. Benjamin J. Brook, Ruth Braveman and Eleaner Liss are on duty in North Africa and Ruth Druskin is "somewhere in England."

In towns where unions are well organized, Red Cross Blood Donor Service mobile units get more volunteers than they can accept. This news comes direct from the Red Cross itself. In Austin, Minn., unionists came to register in such large numbers that a return visit had to be arranged after a first four-day stay, it is reported. A single union, Local 1131 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, in Milwaukee sent 700 donors and promised to make it 1,000 by the end of the year.

Joseph Magliacano, general executive board member of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, and business representative of its Local 92, has issued a statement hailing the surrender of Italy as a victory of the Italian people who never had any use for fascism and Nazism. . . . The United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, has begun publication of a four-page paper, "Plane Facts," in connection with its organizing campaign among salaried workers at Curtiss-Wright Corp., Buffalo.

Telegrams congratulating President Roosevelt and General Dwight Eisenhower on Italy's unconditional surrender and pledging continued support in the fight against Germany and Japan were sent out last week by Social Service Employes Union, Local 19. . . . The labor shortage is so bad in Washington that the cafeteria workers have been placed on the "critical list" by the area War Manpower Commission.

Now that Congress is resuming sessions, these figures from the National Industrial Conference Board, employers' group, are handy in discussions of tax programs. Industrial profits for the first half of this year were 11 per cent higher than for the same period a year ago, judged by financial reports from 322 industrial corporations. These show a combined net income after taxes of $854 million for January to June, 1943, inclusive. Profit for the same companies for the same period last year was $585 million.

A plea for immediate relief for white-collar workers as a war necessity was issued yesterday by President Lewis Merrill of the United Office and Professional Workers in the form of a printed discussion of a "Salary Policy to Win the War." Proposals are addressed to Director James M. Byrnes of the Office of War Mobilization. The pamphlet issued by the union on the question is a thorough-going job which should be of interest to all unionists. It will be reviewed later in this paper.

At the UE Madison Sq. Garden Victory Rally

Scene at the Sunday night meeting, marking the opening of the ninth convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Left to right, Peter K. Hawley,United Office and Professional Workers; Irving Potash, Furriers Joint Council; Johannes Steel, radio commentator; Saul Mills, City CIO secretary; Julius Emspak, UE general secretary-treasurer; CIO President Philip Murray, main speaker; Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers Union, and James J. Matles, UE national director of organization. At right, glimpse of part of the Garden. Photo shows part of UE Local 1225 and 1227 delegations and some of their slogans. Shops and locals came from war plants bearing their own banners and special signs.

—Daily Worker Photo

Jim Crow Blocks Rail War Effort

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of three articles on Jim Crow practices in the railroad industry as based on a survey prepared by the Chicago Committee on Railroad Employment for presentation before the Fair Employment Practices Committee hearings in Washington on Wednesday.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The nation's railroads, bastion of Jim Crow practices in industry, were today charged with blocking America's war effort by discriminating against Negro workers in the face of a wartime manpower shortage.

The charge was launched by the Chicago Committee on Railroad Employment and was supported by a battery of evidence disclosing widespread discriminatory practices on virtually every railroad in the country.

In a brief prepared for presentation before the Fair Employment Practices Committee hearings set for Sept. 15, 16 and 17 in Washington, the Chicago committee sets forth the discriminatory practices against Negroes in the railroad industry in violation of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 and outlines the necessary corrective measures that must be taken to mobilize American's full manpower for winning the war.

RAILROAD CRISIS

The charges are made public as Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman warns that the nation is headed toward a railroad manpower crisis.

Despite this manpower shortage, America's railroads, a 25 billion dollar industry operating over a 250,000-mile network, continue their business-as-usual practice of hiring Negroes only for the most menial tasks and refused to train them for skilled jobs.

If this bastion of Jim Crowism could be shattered at the Washington hearings and effective action taken by the government, the nation would not only take a long step toward solving its wartime manpower shortage but would break the back of the bulwark of discrimination against Negro workers in American industry.

After studying the policies and practices of both railroad management and labor, the Chicago committee found that all of the 200,000 Negroes among the 1,500,000 railroad workers are victims of discrimination in some form or other.

Approaching the problem of discriminatory practices as a "principal task confronting our country today: the task of winning the war," the Chicago committee declared:

"Today of prime importance to winning the war is manpower, increased production and morale. The accomplishment of these three major tasks on the home front can lead to a united conscious nation of men and women producing and transporting the implements of warfare that will assure the defeat of Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado.

"In this people's war, everything that America stands for, everything that America hopes for, and everything that the American people—made up of all races, creeds, colors and national origins—have striven for since the Boston Massacre is at stake.

"We seek a solution of this problem not on the basis of the national interests of the Negro people alone, but as part of the nation's over-all problem of mobilizing its full manpower for winning the war."

The following discriminatory practices against Negro workers by railroad companies were listed by the committee as:

1. A policy of denying employment to Negro workers in many classes of work, particularly in the skilled trades.

2. A policy of keeping Negro workers off most of the skilled and higher-paid jobs, even when their seniority rights, experience, skill and length of service entitles them to such advancement and promotion.

3. A policy, except in rare instances, of denying Negroes employment in five main departments and capacities.

They are:

(a) Operating department: locomotive engineers, train conductors and locomotive firemen, brakemen and yard switchmen except on certain southern railroads.

(b) Mechanical department: machinists, blacksmith, boilermakers, electrical workers, sheet metal workers and carmen.

(c) Telegraph and signal department: telegraphers, signal maintainers and train dispatchers.

(d) Maintenance of way department: carpenters, painters, bricklayers, pipefitters and building trades mechanics.

(e) General offices and freight and passenger stations: clerical employes, ticket sellers, stenographers and other clerical employment, and higher executive positions.

APPRENTICES BARRED

4. A policy of barring Negro boys and girls as apprentices, even though qualified, to learn skilled trades. A long-established apprenticeship training system governs advancement in the railroad industry and when Negroes are hired for unskilled labor but denied apprenticeship, they are in effect denied all opportunity for advancement.

5. In the south where Negroes have been hired as firemen, switchmen and brakemen, the trend is toward not employing any more Negroes or limiting the number hired for such jobs.

Only five main categories of work described as unskilled, semi-skilled and low-paid jobs are open to Negroes on the railroads, the Chicago Committee found. They are:

1. Operating department: train porters, maids and locomotive firemen and freight brakeman on certain roads in the south.

2. Mechanical department: shop and roundhouse common labor, car cleaners and in a few instances mechanic's helpers and other menial and low-paid jobs.

3. Maintenance of way department: common track labor, section hands and extra gangs.

4. General offices, freight and passenger stations: porters, truckers, freight handlers and red caps.

5. Dining car service: waiters and "B Class" cooks being denied promotion to "A Class" cooks, chefs and stewards on some roads.

"The main responsibility for this deplorable situation of Negroes being kept out of most jobs in the railroad industry," the committee said, "rests primarily on the shoulders of the railroad companies."

Supporting its evidence with complaints signed by Negro workers, the committee named the following railroads in the Chicago area—as the main offenders: New York Central; Pennsylvania; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago & Northwestern; Baltimore & Ohio; Rock Island, and Illinois Central.

The committee pointed out that railroad management has the power to hire workers as there are no closed shop agreements in the railroad industry. The committee added:

"This attitude of railroad management against the employment of Negroes in most trades can not be regarded today as it was a year, two years or five years ago. Today that policy must be measured in relation to our national war effort and total manpower situation.

"This attitude of management of continuing a policy of business-as-usual insofar as employing Negroes in the railroad industry is concerned, is in direct violation of the President's Executive Order 8802, and hence, of the policy of the U. S. government. Such an attitude blocks our country's war effort and is thus an aid to Hitler.

"In the face of the President's order, those responsible for continuance of such practices might well be called unpatriotic and undemocratic, and as endangering the security of their country in this time of grave national peril.

"We can only demand in the interest of national unity that patriotic railroad managements will immediately examine their employment policies and proceed at once to change them in compliance with the President's order. It devolves upon the government, therefore, in defense of the national interest to act at once to end the condition against which we now petition."

UE Workers at Garden Rally Whooped It Up for 2nd Front

By Dorothy Loeb

New Yorks war workers want a second front not next month or next year but right now—if the spirit of the Madison Square Garden rally opening the ninth convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, is any barometer.

The 15,000 war workers, mostly from New York and New Jersey, gave their noisiest, most enthusiastic response to every call for European invasion.

James McLeish, president of UE District 4, host to the convention, sounded that note in his welcoming address and brought down the house. Later, Michael Quill, Transport Workers Union president, and other speakers touched off similar demonstrations. There was no mistaking that sentiment.

SOVIETS CHEERED

The triumphant Red Army and our Soviet ally rated high, too, at the UE rally. The meeting opened with a color guard ceremony, with color bearer bringing the flags of each of the United Nations to the platform while a voice from the darkness paid tribute to each of the major partners in the coalition. When the Soviet flag was brought forward, the Garden rang with shouts and thundered with applause.

Most CIO unions in the city had delegations present to welcome CIO President Philip Murray and to greet the convention but those 15,000 or more were predominantly UE. Biggest representation came from Sperry Gyroscope Local 450, Machine and Instrument Local 12227, and Local 1225, each of which filled great sections of the Garden all by themselves.

New Jersey, where District 4 also has impressively large membership, accounted for a substantial part of the attendance as well and Bridgeport, Westchester, Schnectady, Syracuse and other up-State cities had turned out too.

They showed a shop and local union solidarity that was unmistakeable. Marching in groups, they bore their own banners and signs carrying slogans devised for the occasion. Many of them called for a second front now, allied labor unity, production for victory, but they touched on a score of other subjects as well.

A remarkable number of women attended, perhaps as high as 40 per cent. Negroes were also present in large numbers, reflecting rising Negro employment in New York-New Jersey war plants.

MATLES JOINS ARMY

An impressive moment in the program came when UE General President Albert J. Fitzgerald announced that James J. Matles, director of organization, was joining the 110,000 UE men in Army service, and that he had made general officers promise not to ask any deferment.

The crowd seemed staggered by the news. There was a moment of shocked silence, because Matles, a national officer for more than five years is one of the key figures in the entire international.

When Matles got up to speak, the crowd showed how it felt by rising and beginning a standing ovation. He wouldn't permit it, however, and talked right through the cheers, delivering a typical business-like report which told without fanfare that the union added 298,000 new members last year, had given enough men to the armed services to form seven and a half divisions, and negotiated more than 900 contracts.

CIO President Murray got a terrific reception. Delegates rose and cheered him for several minutes before and after he spoke and he was interrupted by applause periodically throughout his talk.

There was a spirit of rank and file participation to the whole meeting. Fifteen hundred workers from the shops, most of them women, were at the Garden at 4 P.M. to complete arrangements for their tasks as ushers.

The 700 or more delegates from all over this country and from Canada were special honor guests at the rally, of course. That's numerically the greatest of any UE convention yet and they represent the largest membership in the union's history.

They and the unionists with them showed alertness to the CIO's political action program. They booed Congressional sabotage of the President's program and cheered the outline of future work to change that as presented by Julius Emspak, UE general secretary-treasurer.

It was a young crowd, with plenty of jitterbugs in it, a crowd with a capacity for enjoyment and entertainment. They gave a reception to the Lunchtime Follies that Arlene Francis, stage star who acted as master of ceremonies, described as "thrilling." They liked the song "Porterhouse Lucy, the Black Market Steak" and Kenneth Spencer's numbers particularly well but the biggest feature was Duke Ellington. When he played, more than one couple got up and jitterbugged in a Garden corner.

When the Duke finished, there was a rush after him for autographs. He complied.

The speakers' platform was loaded with notables in addition to those who addressed the meeting. Many Congressmen and other elected officials were among them. It was noteworthy that they came to listen, not to speak, an omen of the gathering moment of the UE and the general CIO political program.

Smelter Union Opens Golden Jubilee Parley

By Ellen McGrath

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 13.—Three hundred and twelve delegates representing over one hundred thousand members in the United States and Canada convened in the Golden Jubilee convention of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers at the birthplace of their organization on the richest hill in the world.

While the report of President Reid Robinson is scheduled for later in convention, his informal address of welcome to delegates brought a standing ovation Monday morning.

Tracing the rich traditions of the union and the martyrs who died in the fight for organization, Robinson declared those traditions put mettle in the hearts and minds of the membership to fight fascism until it is destroyed.

Declaring this convention the most historic history of the union, Robinson said "upon us will rest not only the future of our organization but democratic processes in the United States because our role is so vital to the war effort. Don't let anything divide you. We must unite as never before. Unless we do we shall have to accept responsibility for a people denied democracy, organization and unions. We must unite with everyone in the nation who believes in winning the war and a peoples peace."

The war was brought close to delegates both when Robinson paid tribute to twenty-one thousand and nineteen members now in our fighting forces and later when a cablegram of greetings from General Eisenhower was read.

UE Auxiliary Presents Flag

You can't sew 110,000 stars in one service flag—even it it's a very big one. So the union wives of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO printed the number in figures, with a blue star above and a gold one below, in the flag they presented to the "UE" at its 5th National Convention in Hotel New Yorker yesterday afternoon.

The flag, made by the women of District 7 (Ohio), whose membership is larger than that of any other district was presented to National UE President Albert Fitzgerald by Mrs. Lucille Wenzel, District 7's president. She was introduced by National Auxiliary President Mrs. Eva Taylor.

Delegates leaned forward in their seats as Mrs. Wenzel made the presentation and gave the pledge of the UE auxiliary women that "We will carry out the program of our union, and bring the victory that will see the return of our boys."

"The members of our ladies' auxiliaries have a right to feel proud" said President Fitzgerald, after applause subsided, "of the part they are playing. President Taylor, when she talks about a speedy victory, knows what she is rooting for." New applause broke out as he told of Auxiliary President Taylor's own two sons in the armed forces.

DIST. 4 AUXILIARY

During the opening morning session of the Auxiliary Conference, James McLeish, president of District 4 (New York and New Jersey), greeted the union wives. Referring with a smile to "the way you women rode me over the coals" six months ago because District 4 had no auxiliary, he told the delegates that the union is eager to have all women—housewives as well as workers—participating in the UE program for victory. By next year, he promised, District 4 will have built many auxiliaries, and will have an Auxiliary vice-president to speak in its name.

The national officers' report, presented at the afternoon session, spoke of the auxiliaries' contribution "to labor's strength" wherever members have taken the lead in community activities for the war effort. In spite of the fact that they are still small in comparison with the unions, it pointed out, auxiliaries of the UE have won "the support and approval of thousands of women who are not yet organized into the labor movement."

The report laid special emphasis on the importance of fighting against discrimination on race or religion, which it turned "sabotage of unity and democracy," that only "helps Hitler."

REMARKABLE GROWTH

It called for energetic work for victory on the legislative front, and in the fight against the high cost of living, and reviewed the remarkable growth of UE auxiliaries during the past year.

The Auxiliary meeting is being attended by 34 delegates and 11 visitors, in addition to President Taylor, Esther Harmon, secretary-treasurer, and Katherine Beecher, who is educational director. They come from Pittsfield, Mass.; Schenectady, Syracuse and North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Phillipsburg, N. J.; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota

Took a Summer to Catch Congressman

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Organized labor spent the summer chasing delegation-ducking Rep. Edwin A. Hall, Binghamton Republican, and finally caught up with him just before Congressional sessions resumed.

Voters from six of the most active unions in the Triple Cities area of Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott cornered the dapper young Congressman just in last days of a vacation he spent making demagogic speeches to farmers, shaking hands and attacking the Roosevelt Administration.

When spokesmen from United Shoe Workers, Independent Die Sinkers Union, United Textile Workers, Fur and Leather Workers, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and others presented him with a win-the-war program, and an array of facts, he answered: "I will think it over."

Hall refused to agree that he should have voted for incentive payment to small farmers, for appropriations for soil conservation or the like, although when he faced farmers during the summer, he blamed the administration for the chaos in the food program.

He left the conference after laborites urged him to act for subsidies, price rollback, and equitable tax program, repeal of the Smith-Connally bill and extension of social security, but his union constituents stayed behind and chartered a real campaign for registration so that he might soon feel the pressure of a unified labor vote.

The Congressman took away with him a bulky petition bearing over 1,200 signatures pressing for the rollback of prices and a proper tax program, presented by Sylvan Batista, chairman of the Consumers Committee of the Leather Workers Union.

Illegal Radio Hits Filov Maneuver

ISTANBUL, Sept. 13 (ICN).—A warning that the government of pro-Axis Premier Bogdan Filov will make a mockery of the constitutional requirement to call a people's assembly within one month after the king's death was broadcast by the underground radio station "Christo Boteff" on Sept. 3.

"With the open intervention of Hitler Germany in the internal affairs of our country, nothing but a new mockery of the Constitution may be expected of this fascist 'Parliament,'" the broadcast said.

"The Filov Government clearly has no intention of adhering to the Constitution, which provides for the convocation of a great people's assembly within one month's time after the king's death.

"The opposition deputies in Parliament are now faced with the most responsible tasks. They must express the will of the people, demanding action in accordance with the Constitution for the announced elections to Parliament which are to determine and decide the future fate of our country.

Upstate Unions Urge Invasion

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Italy's surrender removes the appendix of the Axis, now let's hit the solar plexus with an invasion of Western Europe.

That's the sense of a wire just sent President Roosevelt by spokesmen from six of the most active unions in this war production center.

Invasion now would immeasurably shorten the war and save the lives of many American boys, said the message, which concluded: "We will back you to the utmost in opening up such a decisive front now."

Signers represented United Shoe Workers, United Textile Workers, Photographic and Chemical Workers, Fur and Leather Workers, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and Independent Die Sinkers.

What Miracles These Cosmeticians Perform

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (UP).—Hairdo experts came forth today with a combless coiffure for sleepy women war workers.

The style is designed to save the time of workers who fail to heed the alarm clock. It dispenses with the necessity of a comb.

As one authority at the American Cosmetics convention explained it, "all the worker has to do when she gets up in the morning is to run her hand through her hair and 'presto' her crown of glory is properly arranged."

Ban on Negro Workers Linked To Recent Railroad Accidents

Recent railroad accidents are definitely related to discrimination against Negro workers, said Dr. George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties yesterday.

Shortage of railroad manpower is responsible for the increase in mishaps, which have killed 100 civilians and soldiers and injured some 200 other persons in Philadelphia and elsewhere, Dr. Marshall pointed out.

And this manpower shortage, he added, is so bad because Negroes are excluded from most railroad jobs. The railroads have lost 90,000 men to the armed services and other industries, he said, quoting Association of American Railroad statistics. At least 80,000 of these jobs were still unfilled by July 17.

STILL BAR NEGROES

Yet the railroads, on whose lines the recent accidents occurred, still bar Negroes from employment.

Not only accidents result from this discrimination, said the liberties' spokesman.

"It is commonly known," he continued, "that thousands of freight cars laden with vitally needed munitions en route to embarkation centers for use by our troops and our allies in war theatres all over the world were immobilized, particularly in the New York area, because carriers were short hundreds of employes in key freight yards."

"We strongly urge," said Dr. Marshall, "that FEPC take all measures necessary within its power promptly to see that discriminatory policies in railroad employment are discontinued and that competent workers regardless of race, creed or color, be employed at once in order to fill the thousands of vacancies which now so seriously threaten our transportation system," Dr. Marshall said.

Give $3 now, get $4 later—Buy more War Bonds.

The LOW DOWN

Readers Okay Idea for Sports WritingContest—GetReadyScribes

NAT LOW

In preparation for our sports writing contest which we hope to start within the next two weeks, we'd like to turn over today's column to a reader who has a few hundred well chosen words to say about hockey, "the world's fastest game." . . .

* * *

"Dear Nat:

"Some time ago I wrote to you inquiring as to whether you plan to continue covering hockey again this year. Thanks for promising to do so. However, when proudly showing my reproduced letter to friends, some of them took violent exception to certain remarks that I made about the game of football. You'll remember that I said that compared to hockey, football 'is proper fare for tea-party excitement,' and that in one Sunday at Madison Square Garden a spectator can see more action than he could witness in an entire football season.

"Perhaps I was a bit **too** enthusiastic in favor of my new-found love. Football **does** have its thrilling moments. There **is** an undeniable beauty to a well-executed play. Few thrills in sports can compare to a brilliant open-field touchdown run by some swivel-hipped halfback. If football didn't have its moments, it wouldn't draw the tremendous crowds that it does. Yet aware of all this, I still insist that the game can't hold a candle to hockey!

"Here's why: It has been estimated that during the course of a football game, the ball is actually in play only about TWELVE minutes. Figure it out for yourself. In a good fast game, thirty plays will be run off in a quarter. That means about one hundred and twenty plays a game. Being very generous, we'll estimate that the average play lasts five seconds. In other words, on the basis of the figures used (and there can be no question as to their accuracy), a football game timed to last an hour, will only have ten, or at most, twelve minutes of actual football. During all the rest of the time, the players are huddling, or preparing to play, or picking themselves off the ground after having played.

"Now, in a hockey game, a spectator sees SIXTY minutes of hockey. During every second that the clock is running, the puck is in action. Once play stops, the clock stops. Not only that, but the rules provide that the puck must always, with the exception of crossing it once behind your net, be brought forward. In hockey a team can't freeze the puck in the last minutes. The play is too fast, possession of the puck too precarious, to permit stalling. This fact is, no doubt, appreciated by people who have had to sit through agonizing last periods of basketball games and see a team leading by two or three points play in such a manner as to deny to the opposition possession of the ball for minutes at a time.

"Hockey is faster than football. It's so fast that there is no organized play as it exists in football. In football every player takes his place, and has an assignment to do—the success of the play depending on the degree to which the player carries out his special task. In hockey the openings are too quick, the course of play changes too frequently, the danger of hesitation is too disastrous, to permit execution of previously-planned, rehearsed plays. This doesn't mean that hockey play is haphazard. On the contrary, the difference between hockey teams lies, to a great extent, in the degree to which team players are able to **co-ordinate** their play. **The difference between hockey play and football play might be compared to the difference between a dazzling, witty, impromptu speech and a slow, deliberate, flowery oration.**

"Hockey is a rougher, harder game than football. What tackle or block is thrown more viciously, and with greater force than an average hockey body-check? Not only is a hockey player moving faster than a football player when he hurls himself at his opponent, but the fact that he plays on ice adds to the effect of his check. What football rivalries can compare with the feuds that dot the hockey scene? These feuds aren't merely for publicity's sake either, as are so many of the baseball 'feuds.' The sight of hockey players sprawling, battling over the ice, of entire teams engaged in battle royals, are too real to leave any doubts on that score. **During a hockey game, more than the ice is cut up.**

"Lastly, hockey is a better game to watch. Now that's something you just can't argue about. But, unless you've screamed your head off at the sight of a hockey player streaking down the ice, closing in on the net, while the goalie crouches, tense, waiting . . . unless you've shuddered with pain, you yourself feeling the shock of a particularly vicious check thrown at some favorite player, and then, suddenly roared with revenge as the enemy player got it back—in spades . . . unless you've twisted your neck into knots following the swiftly moving, never still, puck . . . unless, and until you do that, why you haven't lived, brother, YOU JUST HAVEN'T LIVED.

"Yours for Victory—J. L."

* * *

Readers OK Contest Idea

A flood of letters have come in these past few days okaying reader George Potts' idea for a sports writing contest. As you will remember, reader Potts made his suggestion to this column last week. Since then the idea has caught on and many sports fans have enthusiastically taken pen in hand to second the motion. We hope to be able to make all the plans for the "contest" within the next few days so that we can start publication of reader contributions within the next two weeks.

The "contest" incidentally, will be no "contest" in the real sense of the word. Instead, it will be an opportunity for the average sports fan to express himself on a subject he knows as well, and sometimes better, than the average sports writer. To my knowledge no other newspaper has ever given their readers a chance to write, and have published, a column on sports and we are thankful to friend Potts for the idea. So until we can get all the details straightened our readers can brush off their typewriters and get to work.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.	G.B.
New York	85	49	.634	—
Cleveland	73	60	.549	11½
Washington	75	62	.547	11½
Detroit	69	65	.515	16
Chicago	66	67	.496	18½
St. Louis	62	71	.466	22½
Boston	62	74	.456	24
Philadelphia	44	88	.333	40

Games Today

Phila. at Yankee Stadium (2:30)
Detroit at Chicago
Cleveland at St. Louis (night)
Boston at Washington (night)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	90	44	.672	—
Brooklyn	74	59	.556	15½
Cincinnati	74	61	.548	16½
Pittsburgh	73	68	.518	20½
Chicago	61	71	.462	28
Philadelphia	58	75	.436	31½
Boston	56	73	.434	31½
New York	49	84	.368	40½

Games Today

New York at Philadelphia (night)
Brooklyn at Boston
(Other teams not scheduled)

Soviet Woman Sets Track Mark

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (ALN).—Eudoxia Vasilyeva, a Soviet airplane factory worker, has set new world track records for women in the 800 and 1000-meter events, it was announced here this week.

A member of Krayiya Sovietov, a sports club of aviation workers, Vasilyeva broke the 800-meter record set by Kubkova, a Czechoslovak woman racer, in 1933, clipping one-fourteenth of a second from the previous mark. Four days later she went on to another record, running 1000 meters in 2.56.9, despite unfavorable weather conditions before the contest started.

When Kubkova set her world's record, Vasilyeva had just begun her career on the cinder paths. In 1936, she set Soviet records in the 800, 1000 and 1500 meter events, her time in the 1000 meter run being 2.2 seconds faster than the world's record previously set in Great Britain.

A few years ago she participated in two cross-country runs arranged by the French youth sports organization **L'Humanite.**

Sabotage Grows In Denmark

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13 (ICN).—German attempts to form a new Danish government have been unsuccessful, information from Denmark reveals.

The Danish press is under strict German censorship and therefore not a single Danish newspaper was able to comment on events. Newspapers have forbidden to publish reports from special correspondents and letters from the people.

According to the Swedish press, in June, 1941, there were 412 Danish Communists interned in the Horseroed concentration camp in northern Nordjaelland. Hitherto this concentration camp was entirely under Danish control, but on August 31 the Germans informed the Danish police authorities of their intention to take over control of the camp.

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With Series Near, Yanks at Mightiest Peak of the Season

By Phil Gordon

The Yanks come back to the Stadium this afternoon for their final stand of the season all prepared to clinch their 14th pennant since the American League was formed in the good year 1900.

Roaring down the home stretch the Bombers find themselves at peak strength, pitching slightly terrific, battling potent and manpower and morale at top peak. All in all the McCarthymen are heading into the world series like whirlwinds, ready to avenge the humiliating defeat which the Cardinals pinned on them last fall.

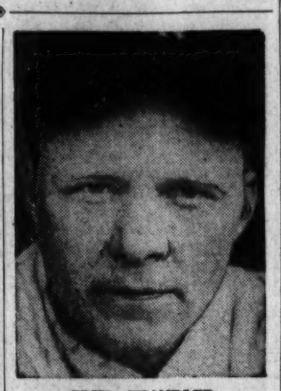
McCarthy has nursed his team along carefully this year, getting the most out of a group of youngsters—Billy Johnson, Johnny Lindell and Charlie Wensloff—and getting still more out of veterans like Bill Dickey, Johnny Murphy, Spud Chandler and Frankie Crosetti. The team is riding high, hitting hard in the clinches and getting pitching which is amazing in its consistency.

They are entering the series, just a little more than two weeks off, in high spirits, certain that they are going to run right over the obstreperous Redbirds. To back up their contentions they point to their sweep of the five game series with the Red Sox and their amazing record of having gone through 16 consecutive series without losing one. They were tied in one, by the Senators, but swept all the 15 others and that is a mark which will stand a lot of breaking in the years to come.

CHANDLER SPARKS DRIVE

Sparking the irresistible drive of the Yanks is Spud Chandler who has taken 19 games as against three losses and is ready to do yeoman service in the fall classic. But right behind Spud is big Ernie Bonham, Charlie Wensloff and ever-ready, ever-reliable Johnny Murphy who is having quite a year for himself in his glory-less relief role.

Behind these stars of the mound are Charlie Keller, fresh over his slight injury, and Billy Johnson, the rookie of the year who has already knocked in 90 runs, a phenomenal mark for a first year man. There may be some who will choose Dick Wakefield of the Tigers as the year's brightest Freshman, but those in the know select Johnson and for many good reasons. Billy has about everything, including a whole package of poise which is the earmark of a baseball star. From the moment he started with the team back in April, to this day, Billy has never faltered, always improving under the tutelage of McCarthy and Frankie Crosetti who have imparted to the rookie all the knowledge gained in more than eleven years with the Bombers.



SPUD CHANDLER

GORDON STILL DANGEROUS

Joe Gordon never did get over his batting slump but he is still one of the most dangerous batters in the league. At any moment he is liable to tee off and belt one out of the park to redeem his utterly miserable showing of last year when he got exactly two hits, both singles, for a batting mark of .192.

The Yanks are 11½ games ahead of the second place Cleveland Indians and, of course, there is absolutely no possibility of their not winning the pennant. The only problem facing McCarthy is keeping the team's edge sharp until series time and that is something which should come easy to a veteran bunch like the Yanks who don't stale easily, especially right before the big money fall classic.

Ernie White, Arm Bad, Shifted to Outfield

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (UP).—Ernie White, one of the St. Louis Cardinals' pitching standouts in the 1942 World Series, today looked forward to another duel with the New York Yankees, this time in the role of an outfielder.

White scored the only shut-out of the series a year ago when he turned in a six-hit pitching masterpiece to beat the Yankees 2 to 0 in the third game. It was the first time the New Yorkers had been blanked in series competition since 1926.

White overcame pitching-arm miseries late last season and Manager Billy Southworth nursed him along carefully for the series assignment.

Now the Cardinals are in another stretch run and if White gets to oppose the Yanks again it likely will be in the role of an outfielder for which the ever-resourceful Southworth is quietly grooming him.

"He's one of the fastest men on the squad," Southworth says of White, "and he's shown uncanny ability to go a long way to pull down a fly ball since we've been experimenting with him in the outfield. On top of that, he hits long and hard. I believe he has the making of a good outfielder."

White is enthusiastic about outfielding, but he refused to take a pessimistic view regarding his pitching arm.

"It's feeling better right along," he claims, "and I'll bet I'll be able to pitch before the regular season ends."

White's record for the season is a dismal three victories as against four losses. He's pitched only 58 innings during the campaign.

There's precedent and success-stories for White to emulate as he attempts to switch from the mound to the outfield. Babe Ruth, modern baseball's greatest figure, did it and this season the Yankees' Johnny Lindell made the transformation.

Bowles Tells of Partial Price Roll-Back

(Continued from Page 1)

resist the pressure for new price increases resulting from higher costs.

In a report to heads of local price and rationing boards he said that subsidies to farmers would serve the double purpose of allowing OPA "to hold the cost of living at its present levels and still encourage full farm and industrial production."

Bowles expressed the hope that Congress would approve a subsidy plan to aid dairy farmers who face the problems of rising costs and a shortage of food. He said that a price increase in milk would have a "calamitous effect" on the entire stabilization program.

It appeared certain that milk prices would be one of the issues around which the coming fight in Congress on holding the cost of living would resolve.

PRICE BOOSTERS

The National Milk Producers Federation which is closely linked to reactionary publisher Frank E. Gannett has already launched a campaign for higher prices as against a subsidy program to increase milk production.

Funds under the new roll-back program are to come from the Commodity Credit Corporation and from RFC.

Apples will be out to nine cents a pound from prices ranging all the way up to 15 cents. Onions will be slashed two cents a pound down to a general average of six cents a pound. Oranges will be cut about one and a half cents a pound to an average of 9.7 cents a pound.

Potatoes will be reduced to 3.5 cents a pound. Peanut butter now selling for about 33.3 cents a pound is to go down to 26.5 cents a pound. Lard, oleomargarine, cooking oil and other fats are to be reduced one cent a pound.

Still in preparation is a program to prevent winter fruits and vegetables from reaching the skyrocketing levels of last winter when they climbed 60 per cent and were the major factor in increasing the cost of living.

NO BIG DROP

The fresh fruit and vegetable program will prevent new increases but is not likely, however, to cause any substantial drop in the cost of living below present levels.

Bowles told a press conference that he expected improved enforcement to cause result in a drop of one per cent the cost of living. The enforcement program will now be headed by Thomas Emerson, former OPA associate general counsel, who is considered to be one of the officials who has consistently fought for effective price control.

Bowles estimated that the new roll-back program and more effective enforcement will bring the cost of living to within less than 1.5 per cent of the Sept. 15, 1942 level which is the goal of OPA.

He said that seasonal drops and the roll-backs already in effect on butter and meat have reduced the cost of living from a high of 6.2 per cent above levels of a wear ago to about 4.7 per cent above those levels today.

NEW INCREASES

Some observers here were not as optimistic as Bowles. They pointed out that policies of War Food Administration are causing price increases which are not yet reflected in the official statistics.

One of the significant aspects of Bowles report was that it marked a serious effort by the OPA to win support of farmers in the battle against inflation.

Bowles emphasized that subsidies were the key both to keep down the cost of living and to aiding the farmer increase production.

In addition he announced establishment of a Farm Advisory Committee which would provide a link between OPA and farmers and of plans to hold meetings with farm groups.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

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From the PRESS BOX

By C. E. Dexter

Shortly after the game ended at Ebbets Field the other day, Mickey Owen took the private elevator to the Ebbets Field press room. He sought out a reporter (who happened to be your correspondent).

"Ed Head and Les Webber and me were having a bite to eat the other day," he said, "and we got to talking about Harry Feldman. Now, there's always someone working up a 'day' for famous stars like Mel Ott and Fitz. But this here Feldman——"

And Mickey began to talk about the young Giant pitcher. Harry Feldman was called by his draft board the other week. When he was examined, it was discovered that he had a spot on his lung. He was rejected, of course. At the same time he was told that he must take immediate care of the infection or——

"You see," Mickey continued, "Feldman's a young fellow. He hasn't had a chance to make money out of baseball. He's married, with a baby, and his wife has another one coming. I thought that maybe the newspaper boys could help arrange a 'day' for Harry, so's he could get what he needs most now. Which is money, so that he can get proper care, maybe in Arizona."

Well, there's what Mickey Owen said. He said it to me, and then to several other newsmen. Each offered to do his best, to get in touch with Horace Stoneham, owner of the Giants; and Branch Rickey, and others who could suggest some manner of raising money for a young man who has been smitten with the worst of all possible bad luck.

And every newspaperman who listened to Mickey made the same remark: "It was sure swell of you, Mike, to think of this."

* * *

At the present writing, it's impossible to say how and when Harry Feldman's problem will be solved, although something will be done—you may be certain. However, as a sidelight on Harry's tough break, a particularly bright light was cast upon the popular and talented young man who has caught for the Dodgers for three seasons, and who has been playing third base and shortstop for them during the past week, as an experiment.

"I'd rather catch than play infield," Mickey said later that day. He pointed to the side of his chin, where a hard ball had smacked him while playing third that day. But Mickey is no grouser; he plays wherever Leo Durocher tells him to play.

He's not a lone wolf on the club. He's popular. He doesn't pal around, however, with the sportier element, the card players, and the fellows who are always clowning. He's serious about his work, his home, his family.

Out in southern Missouri, the Owen farm grows oats, corn, barley, and boasts enough cattle to form the nucleus for a good sized ranch. Mickey just bought 1,400 more acres, which he calls "the ranch." He won't get to work on it until the season is over next month. In the meantime, he has pooled his own farm with that of a neighbor because of labor shortage, and thus his land will produce its full quota for the nation's wartime food resources.

Mickey the farmer is well loved in his home state. But Mickey the ball player is a young man who survived the greatest blow which ever hit a man in a Dodger uniform. When he dropped that third strike on Tommy Henrich in the fourth game of the 1941 world series with the Yankees, he was the goat, a Dodger goat.

Yet hardly anyone in Brooklyn, where partisanship ran skyhigh, blamed him. It seemed as if Mickey's fine character shone through his work; everyone understood that it wasn't his fault that the ball skidded away, and the game and the world's championship with it.

Mickey received over five thousand letters from fans after that game. He opened them for weeks afterward. They came from little children, and venerable old men, from high school girls and married women. The majority of Mickey's friends were worried—they worried because they feared his career would be ruined by that fatal error.

They didn't know Mickey. He read the letters, and a new vision of people came to him. The world was full of his friends. People had faith in him. He went down to a farm sale one day that November. A group of farmers stood around as he entered. They began to whisper among each other. He walked into their midst. One of them said: "Mickey, we always thought you were the best ball player Missouri ever did produce. But when you dropped that third strike, we coulda kicked you in the pants."

"Why don't you?" Mickey grinned.

Laughing, at first disbelieving, they did the trick. Mickey stood in the center of the group. A big farmer lifted a muddy boot and planted it square you-know-where. Half a hundred laughed. They wanted to embrace Mickey. He was one swell guy.

Mickey played the best ball of his career in 1942, hitting and fielding better than ever. Again this season, despite minor injuries, he's done a swell job.

Better than that, he has earned the respect and admiration of all who know him. The Feldman incident is just one straw in the sweet wind which blows when that cheerful Owen grin comes into view. . . .

Anti-Nazi Sudetens to Hold Parley

LONDON, Sept. 13. (ICN). — "Einheit der Sudeten," a German bi-monthly printed here, reports that a national conference of German anti-fascists from Czechoslovakia will be held in London on October 16 and 17, with the following agenda:

"Joint struggle of the Sudeten German and Czech people against Hitler; the crimes of the Sudeten Nazis against Czechs, Jews and German anti-fascists, and their punishment; the German anti-fascists from Czechoslovakia in the war effort; the election of a committee of action of Sudeten German anti-fascists."

The appeal was signed by 60 persons, including J. Pringsheim, professor of German at the University of Prague; Fritz Valk, Paul Deml and Friedrich Richeter, all three of the New German Theatre of Prague; Fritz Loewidt, district secretary of the Socialist Youth of Prague; Gustav Beuer, MP for Reichenberg; Josef Zinner, president of the Miners Union of Falkenau; Karl Kreibich, senator and member of the Czechoslovak State Council of Prague; and Doctor Perez, municipal councilor and member of the executive committee of the German Democratic Party of Reichenberg.

CLOSER ALLIANCE

The same paper prints the following appeal to the Sudeten anti-fascists: **"The rapid course of events confronts our people with a fatal alternative — either together with the Nazi war criminals to stagger into the approaching catastrophe of German fascism, or together with the freedom - loving peoples by joint struggle to find a way to a life of peace and freedom in the great family of nations.**

"Just as we are closely united with our Czech and Slovak nations in the struggle against German fascism, the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia should fight together with the Czech people courageously against the Nazi yoke.

Gets Dad's Medal

Little Donna Mann receives a Silver Star from Lt. Col. James A. Kennedy of the First Service Command. Donna, held by her great-grandmother, is the daughter of Staff Sgt. Donald H. Mann who died fighting in the South Pacific.

Name Rivers, Negro, Justice Of City Court

ALBANY, Sept. 13 (UP). — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today appointed Francis Ellis Rivers, 50, a Negro, of New York, as a Justice of the City Court of New York. Rivers, a senior Assistant District Attorney of New York County, will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice James C. Madigan. The post, which pays $17,500 annually, will be filled at the November elections, with Rivers holding office until Dec. 31.

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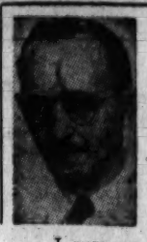

The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

I suppose you've heard the electrifying news which Mr. Bennett Cerf, the presiding genius of Random House, has given to a war-torn world?

Gertrude Stein is to have a new book published.

Miss Stein, presumably, is still in Nazi-occupied Paris; and aside from a trifling annoyance now and then, such as having to go to bed with the curfew, or a kick in her plump behind from a member of the Sturm Abteilung who doesn't happen to know what a right-thinking person she really is—aside from a few little things like that, I imagine she does not feel so not at home there, as she herself might put it.

After all, has she not told us that she finds war "amusing"? All except the Spanish people's war, of course. She found that "annoying." It "interfered" so much with the tenor of Left Bank existence. As for the masses—well, we all know what Gertrude Stein thinks of the masses. Gertrude Stein does not think of the masses. She does not even like to think about government and things like that. Government, as she told Isidor Schneider in a world-shaking interview some years ago, is just "janitoring," that's all.

A book from Gertrude at this hour should, accordingly, be a big help. How she managed to get the manuscript over here remains something of a mystery. We are told that it was smuggled over via a friend in Sweden. Anyhow, it is here and it is called "Mrs. Reynolds" and the publisher admits he can't make head nor tail of it and he's going to publish it anyway so he says, and that's that. We are given a brief excerpt to whet our appetites:

"There's a wonderful family called———. There's———, and there's Ep, and there's Ein; ———'s poems are bunk, Ep's statues are junk, and no one can understand Ein."

Now, I don't know who "———" may be (or do I?), but "Ep" sounds to me like Epstein the Jewish sculptor, and "Ein" like Einstein, and the whole thing has a most unpleasant odor. In fact, I have seldom known so much stench to be compressed into so few words.

Yes, a book like that ought to be a big help.

But Mr. Cerf admits he doesn't know what it's all about; so that lets him out, doesn't it? He, you will recall, is the gentleman who put up the amazing defense of the "Fifth Seal," by saying that it was "merely anti-humanity."

Strange, isn't it, how these reputedly esoteric authors contrive to get their whimsies across? Gertie, you'll remember, is the lady to whom "A Rose is a Rose is a Rose is a Rose." But don't think that life is all roses with her. You may not realize it, but it takes something to keep a rose being a rose being a rose being a rose. It takes—money.

Like the traitor Ezra Pound and like T. S. Eliot, who some years ago came to the conclusion that "any large number of free-thinking Jews" in any country was "undesirable," Miss Stein has lived in Europe since the early 1900's. She has lived in Europe, and she has had to live on something. Her writings, it is obvious, have hardly supported her during her forty-one years of foreign sojourn. In other words, like Ezra, she is what the French call a "rentier," one who lives on his income (as for Eliot, he is a banker by profession). And in spite of all the Ivory Tower poses, this little matter of income looms very large indeed; don't think for a moment that it doesn't.

This came out very patly some years back, when, upon a return visit to America, Gertrude decided to make a little money by writing about—money—for that journalistic citadel of Big Money, the Saturday Evening Post. It was in the depths of the "Depression," in the home-relief and WPA era, when the rich were worrying about their taxes, and Gertie's own income had doubtless been affected.

"It is very funny about money," she wrote. "The thing that differentiates man from animals is money. All animals have the same emotions and the same ways as men. . . . But the thing no animal can do is count, and the thing no animal can know is money. Men can count, and they do, and that is what makes them have money. And as long as the earth turns around there will be men on it, and as long as there are men on it, they will count, and they will count money. Everybody is always counting money."

The author of these profundities then went on to discuss government spending— Oh, very lucidly, I assure you; even a child could get it. Miss Stein did not like the even sums, the round "billions" that were being voted. "Because when it is made up it has to be made up by all sorts of odd numbers, everybody who pays taxes knows that and it does make a difference."

"It does make a difference———"

For a Rose is a Rose is a Rose is a Rose. But——— Money is Money is Money is Money!

A New Film

SO PROUDLY WE HAIL, a Paramount Picture, directed by Mark Sandrich, story by Allen Scott; with Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake, George Reeves, Walter Abel, Sonny Tufts, Ted Hecht, Mary Serboss and Barbara Britton. At the Radio City Music Hall.

A stirring tribute to the courage and devotion of the Army Nursing Corps holds the attention of the audience at the Radio City Music Hall this week. Filmed with almost documentary fidelity and packed with violent action, this war picture brings the shattering explosions of conflict realistically to the screen and communicates a sharp sense of the sounds and sights of battle.

Under the skillful direction of Mark Sandrich, the lively script fashioned by Allen Scott perceptibly grows into a stature greater than the plot. Sharply and effectively photographed, the film exhibits shocking scenes of the distruction pitilessly inflicted by the Japanese on the illprepared defenders of Bataan and Corregidor. The cumulative effect of the picture's portrayal of incessant bombing attacks is compelling, so compelling indeed as to overshadow the triple-threat glamour appeal of Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard and Veronica Lake.

Not the least of the creditable achievements of this motion picture is the fact that it gives another glimpse of the latent power residing in this medium. "So Proudly We Hail," serves as an additional reminder of both the strength and the weakness of Hollywood. No more admirable technical job has been done than is here in evidence both in the action scenes and in the accomplished craftsmanship of the script. This movie is of gripping interest as a dramatic series of incidents in the heart-breaking fight against odds in the Philippines. Indeed the action mounts to the point where it predominates over the people, and the excessive pride in the technical prowess of the camera to reflect surfaces leads regrettably to a diminution of the power of the camera to probe depths.

The plot concerns the return of eight army nurses from the hell of the Philippine defeat. They recount their experiences from the time they leave San Francisco, prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, until the day of their evacuation from Corregidor, and in the process give an excellent idea of the difficulties and dangers encountered by these "angels of mercy." One of their number, losing her lieutenant husband in a suicide expedtion to secure supplies, loses her desire to live and lapses into a state of complete apathy. To give the doctor a clue as to what treatment to prescribe to return their stricken comrade to life, a detailed account of the events prior to the evacuation is given. We are shown the entry into the jungles of Bataan; the hospital base by the Japanese; the hasty withdrawal under enemy fire to Corregidor; the supreme sacrifice made by a nurse who suddenly learned hatred when her sweetheartheart's face was smashed to a pulp by six Japanese bullets at Pearl Harbor; the embattled stand at Corregidor, when the Nipponese imperialists celebrated their emperor's birthday by pouring a volcano of steel on the defenders; and then, in the face of dwindling supplies and the heaviest assaults, the flight from the rock. Particularly impressive are the scenes of the bombing of the base hospital, with the scoring of a direct hit on the surgical ward while an operation is in progress, and the scenes at the evacuation docks at Bataan, when the infuriated enemy, already so long delayed, stepped up his mad pounding of civilians and soldiers alike.

Amid the death and destruction of Corregidor, an army nurse says that we have learned, the hard way, that the United States is not the whole world. "So Proudly We Hail" is a prime clinical example of Hollywood's slow but steady growth towards the mastering of that conception. The diagnosis is definitely favorable; the body is vigorous and the mind shows ever-increasing signs of democratic strength.

Competent performances are turned in by the three female stars; George Heeves and Walter Abel are restrained and effective in their roles, and a new acting talent is introduced in the husky shape of amiable Sonny Tufts, who contributes some light moments to the serious business of the film.

FRANK ANTICO.

When Moscow Was Besieged Michoels Helped Transplant His Company to the Rear

This is the conclusion of the article by Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana which appeared in yesterday's paper. Professor Dana, who is the author of the "Handbook on Soviet Russia," prepared this article especially for "The Jewish Advocate." It has been reprinted here with some brief additions by the writer.

By H. W. L. Dana

For Michoels, the actor has to open up a new world. It is not sufficient to criticize the world. It is not sufficient to explain the world. It is necessary to transform the world. That is where the new Socialist Realism differs from the old photographic realism of an earlier period.

The Repertoire Of Michoels

The style of acting at the State Jewish Theatre in Moscow has, of course, varied with the type of play that is being acted. During the quarter of a century since the Russian Revolution, this theatre has put before the public a remarkable range of plays. All the earlier Yiddish dramatists have been very fully represented. Of Abraham Goldfaden (1840-1908) the "Grandfather of the Jewish Theatre," at least three powerful plays have been acted. Of S. J. Abramovich (1835-1918), the charming tale of "The Travels of Benjamin the Third" has been dramatized as though told by "Mendele the Bookseller." Of his great follower, Sholom Aleichem (1859-1916), no less than ten plays have been acted, including of course "200,000" and "Tovie the Milkman." Of Isaac Loeb Peretz (1851-1915), at least two plays have been done, including the fantastic production of "Night on the Market Place." Of Sholom Asch (1880-), still living and meeting and greeting Michoels the other day in New York, at least four plays have been done in the Jewish Theatre in Moscow, including the much discussed "God of Vengeance." It was in acting the stern but double-faced father in this play, that Michoels evolved the ingenious device of making up one-half of his face to represent the pious and kindly father of the family in the upper part of the house, and the other side of his face to represent the cruel proprietor of the cellar brothel in this house that is divided against itself.

To these older and well established Yiddish dramatists, the GOSET has added plays by younger Jewish writers in Russia, plays dealing with the Russian Revolution and plays dealing with the struggle against Fascism. Such have been the five remarkable plays of Peretz Markish; the three plays of Dobrushin; the three plays of Galkin; the two plays of Daniel; the two plays of Bergelson.

But the repertoire of the Jewish Theatre in Moscow has by no means been restricted to plays by Jewish authors. In honor of the hundredth anniversary of Pushkin's death, they acted his "Mozart and Salieri" and his "Feast During the Plague." Other Russian plays from Gogol to Pogodin have been acted. German plays, such as Lessing's "Nathan the Wise" and Gutskow's "Uriel Acosta" have put before the public noble representations of noble Jews. A French comedy by Labiche called "The Millionaire, the Dentist, and the Beggar," in which Michoels acted the part of the dentist, or Jules Romains' delightful satire on the bourgeois intellectuals of France, "Monsieur Trouhadec Seized by Debauch," in which Michoels played the part of the Sorbonne professor on the loose, show the further range of the repertoire of the GOSET.

Finally in Shakespeare's "King Lear," Michoels fulfilled an ambition which he had held from childhood. Is there something in the patriarchial system of the Jewish family and the instinctive obedience of the children that made Michoels as a Jew understood so deeply the tragedy of ingratitude: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." After storming through all the turnmoil and wind and wrack of that long tremendous tragedy, Michoels reached at the end an almost infinite tenderness when bending over the dead body of his daughter Cordelia, which moved me and Gordon Craig and hundreds of other visitors to realize that here was a really great representation of a really great drama.

The Triumph Of Michoels

For Michoels, Shakespeare is a bridge spanning the gulf between two heights. He unites the past with the present; and the Anglo-Saxon world with Russian culture. For Shakespeare is a part of the culture which the Russian people today are fighting to defend. He is fighting with the Red Army. In the midst of battle, this three hundred year old warrior, with his stormy passions, his strong feelings, his tremendous conflicts, is a part of the fight. His great dramas are like skies covered with thunderclouds, through which the sun at last breaks in all its splendor, as it will when the battle against darkness is won.

In almost all these plays, Michoels has acted the chief part. His art as an actor has developed with the shifting nature of the repertoire and the shifting styles that the theatre has passed through. He has risen steadily in importance and in dignity as an actor, as a director, as a teacher, as a public figure. From a simple member of the company, he has become in 1926, the Director of the Scenic Department, and the Artistic Manager of the State Jewish Theatre in 1930. From being made an Honored Artist of the Republic in 1926, he has come to be made a People's Artist in 1935. In 1940, he was given the highest honor that there is in the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin.

In April, 1941, in recognition of his great services as a teacher of drama he was given an honorary degree as Professor of Histrionic Art.

But he has not remained a mere actor, a mere professor. So loved and respected has he been by the common people of Moscow, that they have nominated him their delegate to the Moscow Soviet and elect him by an overwhelming vote. He is a member of the Art Soviet under the People's Commissars of the USSR and is annually elected to the presidium of the Art Workers Trade Union.

Outside of Moscow, Michoels has helped to found the Jewish Theatre of the Crimea, the State Theatre School of Tashkent, and the Kaganovich Jewish Theatre in the

Jewish Colony Of Birobidjan

When Fascism became a world menace, Michoels was made president of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union, having under him such men as the great Soviet writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, and the great Soviet film director, Sergei Eisenstein.

When the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, Michoels happened to be in Leningrad. There, during the heroic defense of Leningrad, his own brother was killed. Michoels himself, although then at the age of fifty-one, wanted to enlist in the army; but it was decided that he could be of still more service on the cultural front. During the war, he has organized brigades of actors to act plays at the front and has designed a "motor-mechanized theatre" on specially devised trucks which can be opened up to make fully equipped stages.

When Moscow was besieged in 1942, and the theatres like the factories had to be moved further eastward out of reach of the advancing German armies, Michoels helped transplant the company of his Moscow Jewish Theatre to Tashkent, where they acted until it was possible, with the turning tide of war, to return once more to Moscow. Throughout the war, Michoels has coming to America with the — — again and again paid a glowing tribute to the heroic Jewish fighters in the war of liberation. Now, in coming to America with the great Jewish poet Feffer, he is not only helping cement together the Jewish people of the Eastern and Western Hemisphere, but he is also helping to make the United Nations as a whole still more united in the final struggle to liberate world Jewry and all oppressed races and classes from the scourge of Fascism.

BROADWAY WILL HONOR MICHOELS AND FEFFER

HELEN HAYES

MAXWELL ANDERSON

PAUL ROBESON

RAYMOND MASSEY

On Friday night at 11:30 Broadway will turn out to pay homage to the two great Soviet artists Michoels and Feffer, who are seen above with Eddie Canter.

Raymond Massey will be the chairman of the reception at the Royal Theatre at which Michoels, Feffer and Maxwell Anderson will speak. Helen Hayes, Paul Robeson, Jane Cowl, Ruth Gorden, Philip Loeb, Walter Huston, S. J. Perlman, Howard Bay, Serge Koussevitsky, Elmer Rice and Paula Lawrence are a few of the long list of sponsors.

The THEATRE

'Claudia' Ends Tour in Montana After 1,764 Performances—

A notable chapter in theatrical history came to an end with the conclusion on Saturday evening, Sept. 4, in Butte, Montana, of the tour of "Claudia" after 1,764 performances over the course of 31 months by various John Golden companies in 89 cities all over the United States and Canada. This score includes the 722 performances given in New York, the 233 in Chicago and 111 performances by a USO troupe before soldier audiences.

The company which closed is the original company that opened in the comedy-drama here two and a half years ago, except for the title role, which has been played for the last eight months by Phyllis Thaxter instead of Dorothy McGuire. The other players, who have remained continually in their roles, are Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Olga Baclanova, Adrienne Gessner, Audrey Ridgwell, Wilton Graff, Frank Tweddell. For a time two other companies were enacting the play simultaneously.

"Claudia" had its first performance in Wilmington, Del., on Jan. 27, 1941, opening in New York two weeks later, on Feb. 12. Its success has placed it alongside of "Lightnin'" "Seventh Heaven," "Turn to the Right," "Susan and God" and other great hits in the career of its sponsor, John Golden. Its total receipts exceed three million dollars.

In addition to the 1,764 performances by John Golden companies, "Claudia" has also been performed widely in stock and in Sweden, Australia and England. Its London engagement soon reaches its one year mark. The motion picture version will shortly appear, radio serializations have already been heard, comic strips on the heroine's adventures are contemplated, and purses, skirts, shoes and other feminine apparel and accessories have been named after her.

RADIO PROGRAM

Masterwork Hour, 9:00 A. M., WNYC . . . Saga of Symphony, 10, WLIB . . . Crossroads of Melody, 11, WLIB . . . Liberty Music Hall, 2:00 WLIB . . . Fingers of Genius, 4:15 WLIB . . . Men, Machines and Victory, 7:15 WJZ . . . Lights Out, Arch Oboler, 8:00 WABC . . . Symphony Hall, 8:00 WQXR . . . Report to the Nation, 9:30 WABC . . . Passport to Adams, Play, 10:00 WABC . . . Army Air Force Salute, 10:03 WMCA . . . This Nation at War, 10:30 WJZ.

MORNING

8:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ—Kibitzers Music; Comedy
WABC—News; Talk; Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
8:03-WMCA—Horace Heidt Orchestra
8:03-WMCA—Horace Heidt Records
8:15-WEAF—Minute Men—Ralph Dumke
WMCA—Unity Viewpoint—Talk
8:30-WEAF—News; Definitions—Quiz
WOR—Shopping—Pegeen Fitzgerald
WJZ—Nancy Craig—Talk
WABC—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WMCA—News; Dance Records
8:45-WABC—Talk—Adelaide Hawley
8:55-WOR, WQXR—News Reports
9:00-WEAF—Everything Goes—Variety
WOR—Quiz Wizard; Music
WJZ—Breakfast Club—Variety
WABC—News; Studio Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Talk—Charlotte Adams
9:03-WMCA—Alice Hughes, Comments
9:15-WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—Morning Musicale
9:30-WEAF—Mary Hamman, Comments
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WABC—This Life Is Mine—Play
9:45-WEAF—Roberts St. John, News
WABC—Landt Trio & Curley, Songs
9:55-WQXR—News; Concert Music
10:00-WEAF—Lora Lawton—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Alfred W. McCann
WJZ—Isabel Manning Hewson
WABC—Valiant Lady—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—The Little Show—Variety
10:15-WEAF—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Max Hill, News
WABC—Kitty Foyle—Sketch
10:30-WEAF—Help Mate—Sketch
WOR—Jimmy Fidler, Comments
WJZ—The Baby Institute
WABC—Honeymoon Hill—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Composers" Corner
10:45-WEAF—Woman of America—Play
WOR—Lyrics by Loretta
WJZ—Quest for Happiness
WABC—Bachelor's Children—Sketch
10:55-WOR, WJZ—Neighbors—Talk
11:00-WEAF—Road of Life—Sketch
WOR—News; Talk—Bessie Beatty
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Cooking—Mary Lee Taylor
WMCA—News Bulletins
11:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband—Sketch
11:30-WEAF—Snow Village—Sketch
WJZ—News; Don Galdiner
WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch
WMCA—News; Lombardo Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WJZ—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WOR—Boake Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk—Dr. Wm. Elliott Jr.
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News Bulletins
12:03-WMCA—Recorded Dance Music
12:15-WJZ—Carol Lee Sutton, Songs
WOR—Musical Appetizer
WABC—Big Sister—Sketch
12:45-WQXR—News; Symphony Music
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, Comments
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful—Play
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Blue Frolics—Minstrel Show
WABC—Home Front Reporter
WMCA—News Bulletins
4:03-WMCA—Glenn Miller Records
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
4:25-WABC—News; Perry Como, Songs
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WJZ—Westbrook Van Vooris, News
WMCA—Civilian Defense News
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WOR—Personality Parade
WJZ—The Sea Hound
WABC—Recorded Music
4:55-WQXR—News; Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries, Sketch
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Hop Harrigan—Sketch
WABC—Judith Evelyn, Reading
WMCA—News Bulletins
5:0-WMCA—Recorded Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life—Sketch
WOR—The Black Hood—Sketch
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WABC—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WQXR—E. Sternberger, Comments
5:25-WQXR—News; Great Masters Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
WOR—Chick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WMCA—News; Artie Shaw Records
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell—Play
WOR—Superman—Sketch
WJZ—Archie Andrews—Sketch
WABC—American Women—Sketch

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Jack Arthur, Songs
WOR—Sydney Moseley
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:03-WMCA—Music and Talks
6:15-WEAF—News; Sports Talk; Music
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Comments
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Concert
6:30-WOR—News; Bill Stern—Sports
WABC—Frank Singiser
6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WABC—The World Today
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Orchestra
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comments
WJZ—Korn Kobblers Music
WABC—I Love a Mystery—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Lester Velie, Comments
7:03-WMCA—Benny Goodman Records
7:15-WEAF—News; John W. Vandercook
WJZ—Men, Machines and Victory
WABC—James Orchestra
WMCA—Five-Star Final—Sketch
WQXR—Operetta Scrap Book
7:25-WQXR—News; Concert Music
7:30-WEAF—Salute to Youth
WOR—Arthur Hale, Comments
WJZ—Recorded Music
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Diane Courney, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Songs
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—News; V-Day
WABC—Lights Out—Drama
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
8:15-WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch
8:30-WEAF—Heidt Orchestra
WJZ—Noah Webster Says—Quiz
WABC—Judy Conova, Comedy
8:55-WABC—News—Cecil Brown
9:00-WEAF—Mystery Theatre
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, Comments
WJZ—Famous Jury Trial—Sketch
WABC—Burns and Allen
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—World-Wide News; Music
9:03-WMCA—Dinah Shore Records
9:15-WOR—Pay-Off News
WMCA—Richard Eaton, Comments
9:30-WEAF—John Nesbit, Passing Parade
WOR—Cisco Kid—Sketch
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Report the Nation
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, Comments
WQXR—Concert Music
9:45-WMCA—Bill Werges, Organ
9:55-WJZ—Grace Morgan, Songs
WQXR—News; Famous Atlas
10:00-WEAF—Johnny Mercer's Music Shop
WOR—News—John B. Hughes
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Passport for Adams—Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—Army Air Force Salute
10:15-WOR—Sammy Skylar, Songs
10:30-WEAF—Red Skelton
WOR—Paul Schubert, Comments
WJZ—This Nation at War
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—News; Bing Crosby Records
WQXR—Talk—Lester Velie; Music
10:45-WOR—Recorded Concert Music
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
10:50-WQXR—News; Just Music
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
11:03-WMCA—Talks and Music
11:30-WEAF—St. Louis Serenade
WOR—Sinfonette Music
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WABC, WMCA, WOR—News; Music

NEW YORK CITY'S OWN STATION
WNYC—80 Kc

8:00—News Report
8:05—The Want Ad Column of the Air
8:30—Mealtime in Wartime
8:35—Morning Serenade
8:45—News Report
8:55—Around New York Today
9:00—Masterwork Hour
10:00—Pass the Information
10:15—From the Music Album
10:45—The Homemaker in the War
11:00—News Report
11:15—Rations and Recipes
11:20—New York City Food and Nutrition Program
11:25—Musical Souvenirs
11:45—You and Your Health
12:00—Music at Work
1:00—Missing Persons Alarms
1:05—Wake Up New York
1:15—Treasury Star Parade
1:45—Pages of Melody
2:00—News Summary
2:05—Dept. of Markets Question Box
2:45—News Report
3:55—Point Rationing
4:00—Viola Music
5:00—Music to Swim By
5:30—Tenor
5:45—United Parents Association
6:00—Folk Songs of the Seven Million
6:15—Music
6:30—Selective Service Information and Words and Music
6:45—News Report
6:55—The Want Ad Column of the Air
7:00—Fire Dept. Auxiliary Corps
7:05—Masterwork Hour
8:00—Freedom Workshop
8:30—Mariah Anderson
9:30—Famous Violinist Series

MUSIC NOTES

The Chatham Square Music School, 211 Clinton St., N. Y. C. will be open for registration from September 20th to September 24th inclusive, from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Chatham Square Music School is an endowed non-profit organization incorporated by the Board of Regents under the New York Education Law. The school accepts only students of exceptional talent who have had previous training. The school has an all artist faculty.

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Samuel Chotzinoff is Director, and Ruth L. Bergman is Assistant Director.

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Alexander Kipnis, distinguished Russian bass of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, Wednesday, Sept. 15, on "Invitation to Music." (WABC-CBS, 11:30 P. M. to 12:00 Midnight, EWT). Kipnis presents a Russian program consisting of arias from Borodin's "Prince Igor," "Life for the Czar" by Glinka, "Eugene Onegin" by Tschaikowsky, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko."

TALENT HUNT

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Hull's Speech

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL'S speech reemphasized that there is a basic field of agreement among the Allies in their common need to defeat the Axis and to prevent future aggression in the post-war. Moreover he stressed that the need for cooperation on these questions far outweighs the differences which exist and which are bound to arise between the Allies.

In line with this the Secretary of State in his speech reiterated that it is the intention of our government to strengthen the anti-Hitler Coalition for the purpose of winning the war and establishing the peace.

In this connection the American people will welcome Hull's declaration on American-Soviet relations that: "It is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and cooperation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war."

Secretary Hull was correct in placing first the need to defeat Hitlerism and the Axis.

Only by indirection did he touch upon the central question of shortening the war by opening the Western Front, when he referred to the mutual assistance derived by the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American armies from the offensive on the Eastern Front and the invasion of Italy.

But it is precisely here that the speech failed to take note of the need to speed up victory over Hitler Germany, and thereby the whole Axis, by the immediate development of full two-front coalition war through the opening of a major land front from the British Isles and thus assure the speedy defeat of Hitler and the Axis.

The American people will also hope that there will be forthcoming some real evidence that those elements in the State Department who have been responsible for the vicious anti-Soviet bias and sniping at the USSR, will be prevented in the future from standing in the way of our stated policy of increasing collaboration and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Certainly our attitude on Finland and towards the Smetonas and Matushevskis as well as the shameful treatment accorded the Soviet representative to Aligers, are not helpful in establishing this necessary collaboration.

Clarity with regards to our policy in Italy, towards the French Committee of Liberation and other European countries, like Yugoslavia, and evidence of a policy of greater reliance on the anti-fascist masses, would go a long way to reassure the American people and at the same time help strengthen the anti-Hitler coalition.

As regards the post-war, Hull has stated in his own way the principle of world collaboration for the maintenance and safeguarding of peace. We await with great interest his promised declarations of policy on many important specific questions, related both to the war and the post-war, with the hope that these will result in the further clarification of our nation's foreign policy.

Price Roll-Back

IN HIS Garden speech Sunday night CIO President Philip Murray criticized as inadequate the recently-announced order of Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to roll back prices on a few food items.

Workers have been remarkably patient in the face of constant delay in putting an effective price control and roll-back program into effect. It is now six months since the roll-back was originally promised. While wages have remained stabilized, profits and prices have continued at high levels.

An all-inclusive food production and distribution plan, providing for production subsidies and for the roll-back in prices, was being worked out in Washington recently, but was scrapped because of opposition from the "farm lobby" crowd.

This crowd is now preparing for an all-out attack on whatever price control now exists. On Sunday, John D. Miller, president emeritus of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, one of the "Big Four" farm lobby groups, demanded that the Price Control Law be scrapped and the "law of supply and demand" be allowed to operate "without interefernce" by the government.

This is a plea for chaos and disruption of the nation's war economy, as well as for rampant profiteering.

The lesson is clear. There must be a determined fight by labor and all win-the-war forces if the price roll-back is to be won.

After Southport

DESPITE the influence or Sir Walter Citrine, who jointly with the AFL Council has been blocking the extension of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, the General Council of the British Trade Unions was empowered by the recent Congress to begin immediately to seek the bringing together of an International Trade Union Conference.

This is a proposal that will find echoes of sympathy and support in the ranks of American trade unions. It is a suggestion that cannot be left to chance and cannot be sat upon. It has to be pushed forward with the fullest rapidity by American labor.

The soil is favorable, here in the Western Hemisphere, for the development of such a move for world unity of labor. Both the Canadian and Mexican trade unions have let the world know where they stand on the matter, and they are favorable to its extension. The Latin American Labor Confederation has only recently called for such an international gathering.

At Madison Square Garden, President Philip Murray of the CIO told the cheering delegates and members of the "UE" that he stood for such unity—in the furthering of the war and in the making of the peace. In Chicago the night before, Vice President Sidney Hillman of that progressive labor federation urged international unity.

It is the Woll-Hutcheson clique in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor which is acting as the dog-in-the-manger on this matter. It is the same clique which sends the Dubinsky-controlled anti-Sovieteer Nagler to Southport, to break down international labor relations there. What it is doing is not in line with the thoughts or wishes of the AFL membership.

It is the solemn duty of that membership to bring such pressure on the Boston convention of the AFL as to make their wishes felt there. They can have effect, if their local unions will let themselves be heard. As to the CIO, it can aid the mass of AFL rank-and-filers in their opposition to the Woll-Hutcheson schemes by taking immediate concrete moves itself to forward international unity.

Daily Worker

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Some Talk in the Capital

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Sept. 13

WASHINGTON newspapermen have heard a good deal of official discussion in the last few days about Anglo-Soviet-American relations. It has come both from British and American sources. Some of it has been on the record—in speeches and press conferences. Most of it has been given out as "background;" it may be used but not attributed to the source from which it came.

The total impression I have gained from everything I have heard is one of great confusion. On the other hand, there have been a number of statements and developments that look quite promising. On the other hand, there have been statements and developments that look very disturbing.

I am afraid that my efforts to present this picture to the reader will make it appear even more confusing, because it will be blurred by those well-known cliches; "authoritative sources," "high officials," and the like. Unfortunately there isn't any other way of telling the story.

•

TWO positive developments are already well known here. The first is the announcement by the President that progress is being made towards a meeting between the heads of the Soviet, British and American governments.

The other is the announcement that a Soviet-Anglo-American Mediterranean Commission has been set up. From a high American source came the explanation that the commission's purpose would be to take the Mediterranean area out of the war. The next day General Eisenhower revealed that the Italian armistice had been approved by the Soviet Union as well as by Britain and the United States.

Even more s'gnificant, it seemed to me, was a discussion of the official British attitude towards the Free Germany Committee in Moscow. After all the phoney newspaper speculation about a separate peace, there came the clear-cut statement that from the British point of view the objective of the committee is to separate the German people from their leaders.

The Soviet position was described as one of strong opposition to Vansittartism—to the notion that Germany as a nation must be destroyed. And from this authoritative British source there came decided agreement.

It was stated that there is a definite basis for agreement between Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union around the common objectives of eliminating Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism. The official British attitude is that the Free Germany Committee is in no sense a cause for difference or divergence.

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ALL this is to the good. But from the same British source came a repitition of the attitude towards the second front which has become familiar through Churchill's speeches. It was again said in justification of the failure to invade Western Europe that the British and American governments have never thrown away lives to get around political corners. Again the Soviet demand for a second front was misrepresented. It was portrayed as a political slogan rather than as the only key to coalition warfare and speedy victory.

This British source also indulged in some amazing statements about the relationship between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Red Army. It was declared that great military victories have strengthened the Red Army rather than the Communist Party, and that Marshal Stalin leans toward the army. Surely, speculation of this kind about splits in the Soviet Union will hardly lead to improved understanding and cooperation.

Then in Churchill's speech at Cambridge there was the definite emphasis—which has become quite widespread in the press—on Anglo-American cooperation as against Anglo-Soviet-American cooperation. Churchill suggested basic English as the world language of the future. And more important, he propcsed continuation of the Anglo-American combined chiefs of staff after the war.

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From a completely authoritative American source came an interpretation that made this suggestion even more alarming. It was made clear that both the President and Churchill are in agreement that after the war there will be need for a transition period. It would be up to the victors to maintain the peace, by arms if necessary. And this would be the role of the combined chiefs of staff.

Other nations could join with the United States and Great Britain in keeping the peace. But it seemed plain that the British and American armies would be the great military force during the transition period.

The best-known sponsor of this general "cooling-off" period proposal is, of course, Herbert Hoover. Hoover's purpose is transparent. He wants to suppress and destroy the democratic movements in Europe. Whatever the motives in official circles that now back some version of this scheme, implications of any plan to delay the reconstruction of Europe along popular, democratic lines is dangerous and reactionary.

The most recent Soviet expression of opinion on this broad problem was an article in War and the Working Class criticizing the Allied Military Government in Sicily. The Soviet paper pointed to the need for encouraging anti-fascist people's movements and the creation of democratic governments as soon as possible. It is not very likely, to say the least, that the Russians will be enthusiatsic about this transition business.

Then this "cooling-off" proposal appears based at least in part on the fantastic illusion that British and American military strength will be a decisive factor in Europe after the war—even if there is no speedy second front. And it ignores almost completely the role of the Soviet Union which is not only crushing the armies of Nazi Germany but has also made possible the capitulation of the Italian government.

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IN this picture there is both light and shadow; it seems to me that at the moment there is more shadow than light. But the outstanding characteristic of the picture is unclarity.

And Soviet-American relations will obviously continue in a state of flux—unless the waging of coalition warfare creates the conditions for a coalition peace. There will continue to be on occasion steps forward and other, perhaps more significant steps backward, unless the second front is opened in Western Europe. And unless it is opened very soon.

Excerpts From Wallace's Speech On Objectives of 'Common Man'

Excerpts from the address by the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, before a meeting sponsored by the Chicago United Nations Committee to Win the Peace—at the Chicago Stadium, Chicago, Ill., Saturday, Sept. 11, 1943, broadcast locally, 8:00 P. M. CWT.

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Those of you who must read the McCormick press know the inevitable conflict is here. Now—not tomorrow. We shall soon know whether the Common Man shall have "democracy first" or whether under the smooth phrase "America first," the Common Man shall be robbed. Beautiful advertisements and slick editorials say "Let our soldiers come home to America as it used to be." What they are really saying is "Let us go back to normalcy, depressions, cartels and a war every twenty-five years."

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The battle cry, "America first," means that sooner or later we shall find ourselves alone, encircled by and fighting against a hostile combination. But the slogan "democracy first," intelligently followed up and vigorously applied, can lead to peace. As a matter of fact, it is only by applying the principles of "democracy first" that we can have any chance of lasting peace.

The slogan "democracy first" means the supremacy of freedom in both the economic and the political world.

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Three of the President's famous four freedoms deal with freedoms which we in the United States have long enjoyed. The fourth freedom which must be the essence of the new declaration of freedom is freedom from want, which I would spell out as follows:

1. Freedom from worry about a job.
2. Freedom from worry about a dependent and poverty-pinched old age.
3. Freedom from unnecessary worry about sickness and hunger.
4. Freedom from strife between workers and businessmen, between farmers and businessmen, and between workers and farmers.
5. Freedom from strife between the races and creeds.
6. Freedom from fear of bankruptcy caused by overproduction of necessary materials.
7. Freedom for venture capital and for inventors of new ideas to expand production of needed goods without fear of repressive cartels, excessive taxation or excessive government regulation.

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Isolationism is the screen behind which special privilege seeks to entrench its control. . . . Isolationism and special privilege spoke with equal force to produce the peace of Munich. Wherever isolationism is being pushed most vigorously, there in the background can usually be found, furnishing money and power, monopolistic cartels. These cartels are customarily seeking tariffs, quotas, subsidies or other governmental favors which are the breeding ground of isolationism.

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In reality, much of our economic relationship with the rest of the world has been governed by a small group seeking to parcel out the resources and markets of the world so as to control production, prices, distribution and the very life blood of world industry. These cliques have their own international government by which they arrive at private quotas. Their emissaries are found in the foreign offices of many of the important nations of the world. They create their own system of tariffs an determine who will be given permission to produce, to buy and to sell. When I attack these monopolists, these creators of secret, super government, I am not attacking business. I am speaking for business because the overwhelming majority of businessmen as well as practically all consumers are forced to pay tribute to these international free booters. They talk about freer trade but by dividing up world markets, restricting production, stifling investment, playing one nation against another, they have unwittingly fostered world depression and maintained economic feudalism.

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And now let us focus on the immediate objectives of the Common Man:

1. Hitler, Mussolini, and what they stand for must be wiped out as soon as possible.
2. The time to dictate peace terms is when our armies are in Berlin and Tokio.
3. The International Monopolists should be conspicuous by their absence at the peace table.
4. The air space above this earth must be used to serve the needs of trade and travel for the Common Man. A proper degree of competition will insure the best service at the lowest cost. Government subsidies, if any, must be used to promote the Common Man's interest in trade and peace and not to preserve monopolies or to promote destructive international rivalries. If the airplane is to be an instrument of peace rather than an endless threat of war, there must be international cooperation.
5. International organization can build permanent peace only by serving continually the needs of the Common Man everywhere for jobs, opportunity, health and security.
6. Isolationism whether it be by stifled patents, cartel understandings, high tariffs, or any other method of restrictive greed, must continually be fought.
7. Arrangements made by international cartels should be publicly recorded. The Departments of State and Justice and the Patent Office must be continually alert to the possibility of secret agreements in addition to the written ones which should be on file.
8. Free enterprise demands freer travel between the nations and less passport, visa, and custom foolishness. We need more free moving, enterprising businessmen and fewer secret agents and monopolists.
9. Backward peoples everywhere must be educated by example for full production.

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The returning soldiers and war workers will not tolerate bread lines, closed factories, and bursting grain elevators after the style of 1930-32. Leadership will arise. If it be of the thoughtless or demagogic Nazi type there are troubled days ahead. Monopolies which finance demagogues to cut the throat of progress and to despoil labor are playing with the fire which will burn down their own houses. And so I ask all the potential leaders of agriculture, business, and labor to take counsel with themselves and with the politicians. Time will not wait. The breath of the future is on us as it has never been before. We cannot escape. The day about which the prophets and seers of many nations have dreamed for 3,000 years is rapidly approaching. May wisdom and understanding guide our President and the 96 Senators as they try to make the dream of universal peace a reality.

Party Life

By L. Kaplan
(Service Organizer, Industrial Section)
SAN FRANCISCO.

Following the lead of the recent State Convention of our Party, the Industrial Section San Francisco, has begun a serious campaign to review its work and most particularly its relationship with the labor movement with the aim of improving the political work of our Party in this field. An effort is being made in this review to reach every single member in our section and to involve him in the final perspectives and plans that will be worked out.

Already in the preliminary discussions, a number of basic problems have arisen which will have to be understood and settled in our further work. These problems can be summarized as follows:

1.—What is meant by the statement that "the relationship between our Party and the trade union movement is a political one?"*

While the general meaning of this point has been understood, the concrete form of work in our section has tended to create the completely wrong conception that in addition to a political relationship, our Party must have an organizational relationship. Some comrades have even attempted to prove in discussion that without some form of organizational relationship, the political tasks which our Party has, can never be accomplished.

This has been proven false by the actual life experiences we have had. In at least three instances we have conclusive proof to show that where our Party and more particularly, our individual comrades establish in the local unions such a role as links them with the broad majority of the workers on the issues of the war and labors interests, they help achieve great success.

Our experience also shows that in each of these cases, the political results and relationships were established solely through a general understanding of the general policies of our Party. We can say further, that even in those instances where there was an organizational setup they played little or no relationship to the work done and in at least one instance constituted a hindrance in the development of the work.

2.—How can comrades in the labor movement get advice on their work through any other form of Party organization except an industrial branch?

This is a very frequent question raised in the discussion we have had so far. There is agreement that while our Party must lead in carrying through its policies, it does not seek to advise any person how he or she will act in a union. Just as any good unionist seeks to convince his fellow-members of his opinion, so will any Communist or other progressive worker. His strength in his union will come from his work as a good union man with progressive politics and an understanding that comes only from the Communist approach to problems. Thus will our Party build its strength among the workers. In no case will this come from the number of meetings held to organize policy and line.

A second part of this question relates to the subject of the neighborhood and community branches and their members who belong to unions. If the relationship of our Party to the labor movement is a political one, then it is clear that this is a job for the whole Party, including every branch and section. In the past, there has been a tendency to relegate whatever relationship the Party did have completely to the industrial branches and comrades. There is no doubt that they, as members of organized labor have a special role. But the education and development of Party policy with regards to labor is a job for every Party organization. The fact that many Party branches have not done it in the past, or have difficulty in doing so now, does not prove this approach to be wrong. It means rather that the entire Party with the aid of the comrades in the labor movement must work to overcome the weaknesses in this situation.

In our section, we are as part of our discussion opening a drive against what we have termed "trade union snobbishness." Our union comrades will give their full cooperation to strengthen and improve the work of the whole Party in regards to labor and in helping to win the war. They will give their rich contributions from their shop and union life. From other comrades they will receive experiences and knowledge from the life in other sectors of the home front. This joint effort will make our Party branches strong and rich in political contributions to the labor movement and the whole community.

3.—Granted that our methods with regards to the unions have to be altered, why can't we have shop groups or something similar?

It appears to our section that this question comes from a misunderstanding of the role of the Party. At a time when our Party comes forward as part of American political life, as a public organization vitally contributing to the war effort, it seems to us that this proposal is essentially a negation of the Party's role and political relationship to the workers and to the community.

We are convinced that the key to the entire question lies in the improvement of our education to the point where the hundreds of new Party members as well as the whole Party membership will understand the political problems facing the labor movement.

This is the only basis upon which changes and shifts in organization can have meaning and produce better political work.

* We refer the comrades to the article by John Williamson in the July Communist.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1938

PARIS.—The French people are demanding that Hitler not be permitted to strangle Czechoslovakia.

Gabriel Peri, Communist vice-president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, writing in L'Humanite, said:

"Collective Security and the growing elementary peace front which has been built can and must force the Nazi war-makers to forego their plans.

"The rality of peace will be preserved by saying to the aggressor—not one more step!

"Unity of the democratic powers must insure the integrity of Czechoslovakia and save peace."

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Harry Gannes, the [late] heda of the Daily Worker Foreign Department, writes on the relationship of the struggle of the Spanish Loyalists against Franco to Hitler's war plans in Czechoslovakia.

"In return for subordination to Hitler's war plans against Czechoslovakia Mussolini has been promised more direct Nazi aid in men and materials to try to break down the stubborn resistance of the Spanish Loyalist.

"The Loyalists are preparing to meet the shock. But they need and should get every bit of aid from the anti-fascists of the world, to halt the new fascist intervention as they have all previous waves of fascist invasion.'